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The Humane Society news

OF THE UNITED STATES

Sheep-Guarding Dogs



The Versailles Initiative

On May 29, 1987, delegates from animal-protection societies representing seventeen countries throughout the world met in Versailles, France, to launch an international anti-fur campaign. Convened under the auspices of the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) by invitation of its president and director-general, this gathering departed Versailles with a commitment to undertake the most aggressive international initiative ever formulated to protect fur-bearing animals from the current commercial exploitation that virtually guarantees an existence of prolonged suffering or a death of excruciating pain for literally hundreds of millions of animals annually.

Though the historic city of Versailles has been the site of many international treaties and agreements spanning several centuries, it is not likely that it has ever been host to a gathering of animal-protection societies pledging this kind of concerted effort on behalf of animals.

Indeed, only a few days prior to this event, the First International Scientific Congress was held to explore the progress currently being made to develop and implement alternatives to the use of animals in medical research and the testing of various substances and products. It may well be that the city that was the cradle of a revolution to end the exploitation and suffering of people shall also be remembered as the birthplace of a major revolution to end the suffering of animals.

Building on the extremely successful campaigns of the Swiss Animal Protection Society, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England, and the Holland Anti-Fur Committee, this International Fur Commission adopted as its theme, "Wearing Fur Is A Moral Issue," the slogan of these three campaigns.

Chaired by HSUS Senior Vice President Patricia Forkan, the commission established a working committee to develop a campaign that will seek to bring together the 357 member organizations of WSPA in the most ambitious campaign it has ever undertaken.

The Humane Society of the United States enthusiastically endorses and supports this initiative and shall seek actively to ensure the success of this campaign in the United States. For it is within our own country that the second greatest number of animals are sacrificed for the production of fur garments and other products—some 50 million annually!

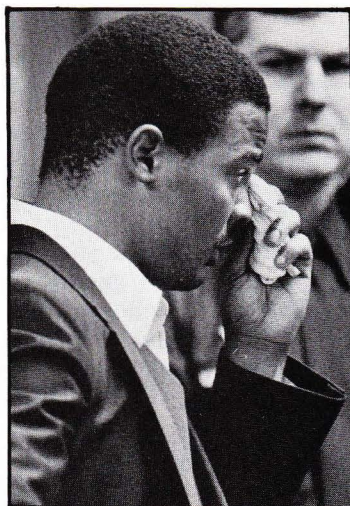
There can be no doubt that fur garments have become the most visible symbol of animal suffering in the world today. Yet the fur industry is so insensitive and arrogant in regard to the pain, agony, and suffering imperative in the production of furs that it launched a campaign of its own in 1986, proclaiming as its theme: "Fur Is For Life." Less than one year later, it was forced to abandon that utterly perverse theme because, in the words of a spokesperson for the Retailers Information Council, "some people thought it was an anti-fur organization." A more appropriate theme, I suggest, would have been "Fur Is For Death."

We salute the World Society for the Protection of Animals for launching this courageous and significant international effort. Let us all help to ensure that it succeeds in the United States.



John A. Hoyt

president's
perspective



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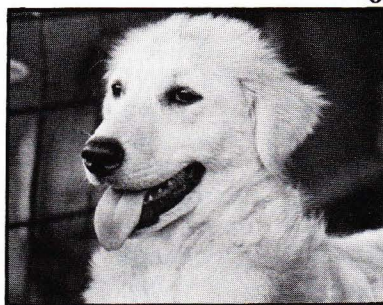
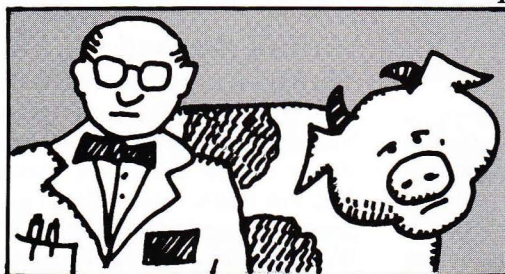
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Summer
 1987

Cover photo of a Maremma by
 © George Ancona 1986



—Victor Valley Daily Press photo by Neal C. Lauron

Student Jenifer Graham (left) and HSUS Associate General Counsel Roger Kindler listen attentively as school officials ponder Jenifer's stand on dissection.

Frogs Here...

When it came time to dissect frogs in her high school biology class, Jenifer Graham just said no. Her refusal sparked controversy and nationwide media attention and, with the involvement of The HSUS, has resulted in a federal lawsuit based on First Amendment grounds. Jenifer is a fifteen-year-old sophomore at Victor Valley Union High School in Victorville, Calif., whose refusal to dissect is a direct result of her ethical and moral convictions. She believes in the sanctity of all animal life and disapproves of the wholesale capture or raising of animals for food or laboratory specimens. She has once before refused to dissect and, in that case, was able to reach an accommodation with her teacher. This time, however, different lines were drawn.

Jenifer's biology teacher was unwilling to consider alternative classwork and was determined to drop Jenifer's grade if she did not complete the dissection requirement. Jenifer was willing to risk her grade, but not her principles. She was also unwilling to drop the course, as she hopes to pursue a career in the biological sciences. She was ready to do whatever alternative, even extra, work was necessary to learn about frog anatomy and take her final exams, as long as it did not involve the life and death of a living creature.

The Graham family turned for help to The HSUS's National Associ-

ation for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE). Roger Kindler, HSUS associate general counsel, became involved through that contact, and O.J. Ramsey, an attorney and member of the HSUS board, agreed to represent Jenifer at no charge.

Mr. Kindler and Mr. Ramsey first met with school officials to show support for Jenifer's refusal, to explain The HSUS's belief that dissection is not essential to high school education, and to propose an alternative course of study involving three-dimensional and computer models of frog anatomy, plant anatomy, and animal behavioral studies. When no accommodation could be reached at that level, a formal proposal was prepared for presentation to the entire school board.

On May 4, the school board met, but its main action was to throw the decision back to the biology class's teacher and the school principal. Not unexpectedly, they refused to allow the alternatives proposal, and the biology teacher gave Jenifer a D for the laboratory part of her grade (she had maintained an A until that point). The school plans to add a notation to Jenifer's transcript to the effect that she has failed to participate in the dissection portions of the course.

The fight is not over, however. Jenifer's attorney, assisted by The HSUS general counsel's office, has

prepared a lawsuit that argues that the Constitution's First Amendment protection of religious beliefs includes moral beliefs such as Jenifer's.

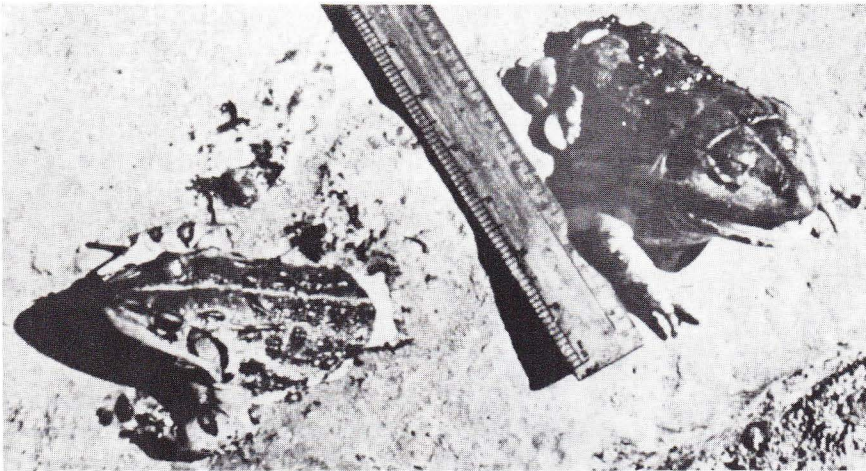
There is no way to predict how long a process the resolution of this lawsuit may take, though it will certainly be long after Jenifer has left her biology class. But Jenifer Graham's stand on the issue of killing animals to learn about how they live could affect future students in California and throughout the country.

...and Abroad

In March came the welcome news that the government of India has banned the export of frogs' legs, that staple of the European gourmet's diet. For years, international animal-protection groups, including the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), have deplored the wholesale cruelty in the capture and butchery of 300 million frogs annually.

According to the *Blue Cross Newsletter*, an animal-welfare bulletin published in India, "Frogs are caught alive and several hundreds are dumped into gunny sacks, which are banged on the ground to enable the contents to settle down. The bags are piled into trucks and driven hundreds of miles to the cutting centers. Many of the frogs die, and some consignments have been known to have a death rate of up to 90 percent upon arrival. At the cutting centers, they are held by the hind legs and placed under the chopper and cut into two parts. . . . The severed front halves of the frogs are thrown, one on top of another, to die a slow, agonizing death on a garbage pile."

This carnage has decimated India's frog population, particularly in the agricultural cropland areas where frogs flourish. Since frogs prey on insect pests in valuable rice and sugar cane plantations, the drastic reduction in their numbers has increased alarmingly India's use of pesticides. It was this growing ecological crisis—and not humane considerations—that prodded the In-



Only the living torsos remain after frogs have been butchered for frogs' legs in India.

dian government to action.

HSUS and WSPA President John A. Hoyt wrote Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi praising the ban: "Not only is this action [the ban] recognized to have a significant positive ecological impact on your country, it has im-

measurable benefit to the frogs themselves, which, heretofore, have been the victims of great abuse and suffering. Your support of this ban is recognized worldwide as a major step forward in bringing protection from abuse and suffering to animals

within the international community."

Although the ban is now in effect, India's officials are concerned about the action's impact on much needed foreign-trade income. Indian animal-welfare organizations have urged that individuals write to the prime minister and minister of commerce applauding their action (Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister, 7 Race Course Road, New Delhi, India 110 011 and Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Minister of Commerce, 5, Safdarjung Lane, New Delhi, India, 110 003).

India's neighbor, Bangladesh, continues to export more than 2,000 tons of frogs' legs annually. According to a recent report by the Food and Agriculture Organization, Bangladesh could face the same ecological problems as those now facing India if it does not act to halt this trade from within its borders. WSPA will work to see that this happens—and soon.

Hit Movie, Hurt Animals

In the spring's hit movie, "Project X," a young airman is assigned to work with chimps in a military-weapons-testing research project. As the lead character comes to know and empathize with the chimps—and even communicate with them through sign language—he also comes to object to the experiments in which they are to be used and, ultimately, sacrificed. It's a message we must applaud, and a popular mainstream movie with such a message could change how millions of people think about the use of primates, and other animals, in research.

But for all its positive images, "Project X" may also be a movie with a darker side, a side The HSUS can neither support nor conceal.

For months, there have been rumors that the chimpanzees that appeared in the film were victims of cruelty and abuse on and off the set. In April, television personality Bob Barker made the rumors public, then appealed to The HSUS for help in investigating the allegations.

Because of the seriousness of Mr.

Barker's charges and of the information The HSUS received from other sources, HSUS President John A. Hoyt asked Sue Pressman to conduct an investigation. Ms. Pressman, who spent thirteen years at The HSUS as a specialist in captive wildlife and had investigated numerous incidents of animal abuse in the entertainment industry, readily agreed.


On May 14, Ms. Pressman went to Los Angeles to interview anyone and everyone who would talk to her about the making of "Project X" and the training of the animals. The results were disturbing. Ms. Pressman now believes that the chimps used in the film were, in fact, physically abused throughout approximately five months of training leading up to production. Cruelty on the set, at least in public view, was limited, but Ms. Pressman believes that, because of the abuse during the training, the chimps were conditioned to react on the set to a relatively mild physical reprimand used as a "warning" of worse things to come if they did not behave and perform.

The principal problem with proving violations of cruelty laws in this case is that witnesses and knowledgeable informants will not testify because they fear they'll never work in the movie industry again if they come forward. Privately, however, the allegations have been confirmed.

Even more disturbing is the pervasive attitude of trainers and others who talked to Sue Pressman and believe that physical punishment is the only way to train chimps and make them "act." If trainers and others in the film industry are unwilling or unable to train and work with wild animals without abusing them, The HSUS may find it necessary to oppose the use of animals in entertainment until the industry finds another way.

Even if the images on screen are positive, even if there are no incidents of cruelty on the set, we, as an animal-protection organization, cannot simply close our eyes to the suffering of animals that occurs before and after the cameras roll.

Georgia Man Convicted of Manslaughter in Dog Attack



In February, Hayward Turnipseed, whose three pit bull terriers fatally attacked a four-year-old boy, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in DeKalb County, Georgia, and sentenced to five years in prison. This decision marks the first time a dog owner has been imprisoned on a felony conviction related to irresponsible pet ownership. The Turnipseed case, which received national attention, has come to symbolize society's growing intolerance of dog owners who put the public at risk by being unwilling or unable to control their animals.

Late in the afternoon of November 21, 1986, Billy Gordon, Jr., and his eleven-year-old cousin, Wakeya Buford, were attacked by three of Mr. Turnipseed's dogs as the children cut through a backyard next to the defendant's home to buy candy from a neighbor. Mr. Turnipseed was not home at the time. Wakeya Buford testified that she heard the dogs coming and told Billy to lie down and play dead. The dogs, Caesar, Rockjaw, and Raw Dog, then allegedly jumped a low fence. The boy became frightened, stood up, and was grabbed by one of the dogs. Wakeya scrambled to the safety of a neighbor's house.

The dogs attacked police officers responding to the call for help and had to be held at bay by pistol fire. Later that evening, the three animals were captured and taken to the DeKalb County Animal Shelter. Billy Gordon was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital. According to the medical examiner's report, his spine had been instantaneously severed in two places.

Mr. Turnipseed was initially charged with violating county animal-control ordinances, but, in December of 1986, District Attorney Robert Wilson asked a grand jury to return an involuntary manslaughter indictment, claiming that "the evidence shows that this tragedy was avoidable and that there was failure of proper and reasonable care to restrain

those dogs." The grand jury complied, reasoning that Mr. Turnipseed had "unintentionally caused the death of Billy Gordon, Jr., by consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk in keeping pit bull terriers which he knew to be vicious."

As part of its preparation of the case against Mr. Turnipseed, the DeKalb County district attorney's office asked HSUS animal behaviorist Dr. Randall Lockwood to accompany investigators to the scene of the incident and to evaluate the behavior of the dogs being held at the shelter. (Dr. Lockwood had previously assisted in police investigations of fatal dog attacks in Texas and Pennsylvania.)

Dr. Lockwood and Dr. John Wright, an animal expert from Mercer University, reviewed the evidence in the case and assessed each dog's temperament, degree of socialization, and responsiveness to a wide variety of stimuli. As part of the investigation, the two men showed the dogs a doll resembling Billy. The dogs immediately seized the doll, inflicting damage closely matching the injuries suffered by the boy.

The trial began in late February of 1987. District Attorney Wilson noted that only the application of the law, not the theory, was novel in this case. Georgia law defines involuntary manslaughter as causing the death of a human without meaning to do so by commission of an unlawful act other than a felony. Wilson maintained that the non-felony crime in this case was "reckless conduct."

The county presented evidence of Mr. Turnipseed's long history of irresponsible pet ownership. DeKalb police testified that, in 1985, they had been forced to shoot and kill two of his other pit bulls after responding to a call that the animals were chasing children. One officer had had to take refuge from the animals on the roof of his car while waiting for backup officers to arrive.

Several neighbors testified that they had warned Mr. Turnipseed about his

Hayward Turnipseed weeps after his conviction on involuntary-manslaughter charges.

dogs running loose and chasing children and adults. One thirteen-year-old neighbor testified that his poodle-mix was killed by the three dogs just fifteen minutes prior to their attack on Billy Gordon. Other evidence was introduced indicating that Mr. Turnipseed's dogs had been treated for dogfighting injuries.

Ben Conte, an investigator with the district attorney's office, submitted photographs of the Turnipseed property. These revealed many damaged windows and doors that gave the animals easy access to the outside of the house; the low fence surrounding the property; and its broken gate, held loosely in place with knotted rags. All pointed to inadequate restraint of animals known to wreak havoc in the community.

Dr. Lockwood was the final prosecution witness. He noted that the animals involved were far more aggressive than any of the more than twenty dogs involved in human fatalities he had previously seen. He also pointed out that there were many indications that their dangerous nature would have been well known to their owner and that there was no evidence that any steps had been taken to correct these problems or to protect the public.

No witnesses were called in defense of Mr. Turnipseed. His attorney, Donald Samuel, argued in his summation, "It's not a crime to be poor, it's not a crime to be stupid, it's not a crime to be irresponsible." The jury, half of them dog owners, apparently disagreed. They returned a guilty verdict after only two hours of deliberation. Superior Court Judge James Weeks, commenting that "This child must have died the most horrible death imaginable," sentenced Hayward Turnipseed to five years in prison and five years' probation. While on probation, Mr. Turnipseed is barred from owning any dogs. He is currently in prison while his case is being appealed. He is also facing a \$2.5 million wrongful death suit filed by the victim's parents.

One of the three dogs involved died of natural causes in the shelter. The remaining two were euthanatized the day after the verdict was handed down.

The incident, trial, and conviction have had wide-ranging impact. A March 5, 1987, editorial in the *Atlanta Journal* welcomed the verdict: "It's a fitting sentence for a man who gloated over the



Police restrain one of the dogs responsible for the death of Billy Gordon, Jr.

killing instinct of his animals. And it's a powerful legal precedent that will prompt every Georgian to more seriously mull the consequences of owning dogs that can kill or maim." The *Atlanta Constitution* also ran an editorial, calling the decision "both proper and precedent setting, affirming that an owner could be held criminally responsible for an attack by a pet...sending an unambiguous message to owners of other potentially dangerous, unconfined, or loosely confined animals."

That message has certainly affected the local popularity of aggressive dogs. Both DeKalb County Animal Control and the Atlanta Humane Society have reported a marked increase in the number of pit bulls given up by owners. Georgia breeders of the dogs have also reported a decline in sales since Mr. Turnipseed's conviction.

Another consequence of the incident was the formation of a county commission to draft tougher vicious-dog legislation. In March, after two months of weekly meetings, the commission proposed a law mandating strict containment and enforcement standards for vicious dogs. Dr. Carmen Battaglia, head of the committee, said, "Had this [law] been in force several months back, we think the incident would not have occurred. The dogs would have been im-

pounded and the owner cited." This measure became effective in May.

On the national level, these events have contributed to a new wave of strong vicious-dog legislation. Washington State recently passed a new law that closely follows "The HSUS Guidelines for Regulating Dangerous or Vicious Dogs." This law makes it easier for communities to deal with aggressive animals and irresponsible owners *before* they cause harm and provides for felony-level penalties for owners of animals that cause serious injury or death. Similar laws have been proposed for Oregon, Ohio, California, and other states.

The successful prosecution of Mr. Turnipseed has prompted other jurisdictions to consider serious charges against the owners of dogs involved in severe or fatal attacks. (Three people have been killed by dogs in 1987. Manslaughter charges are currently under consideration in two of these cases.)

The message being sent by legislators and law-enforcement officials is clear: people who, for whatever reason, own dangerous dogs and put the public in danger are increasingly risking serious penalties. It is tragic that children such as Billy Gordon have to die before such strong and necessary action is taken to protect the rest of us.

The Animal-Patenting Decision: Should People Own New Forms of Life?

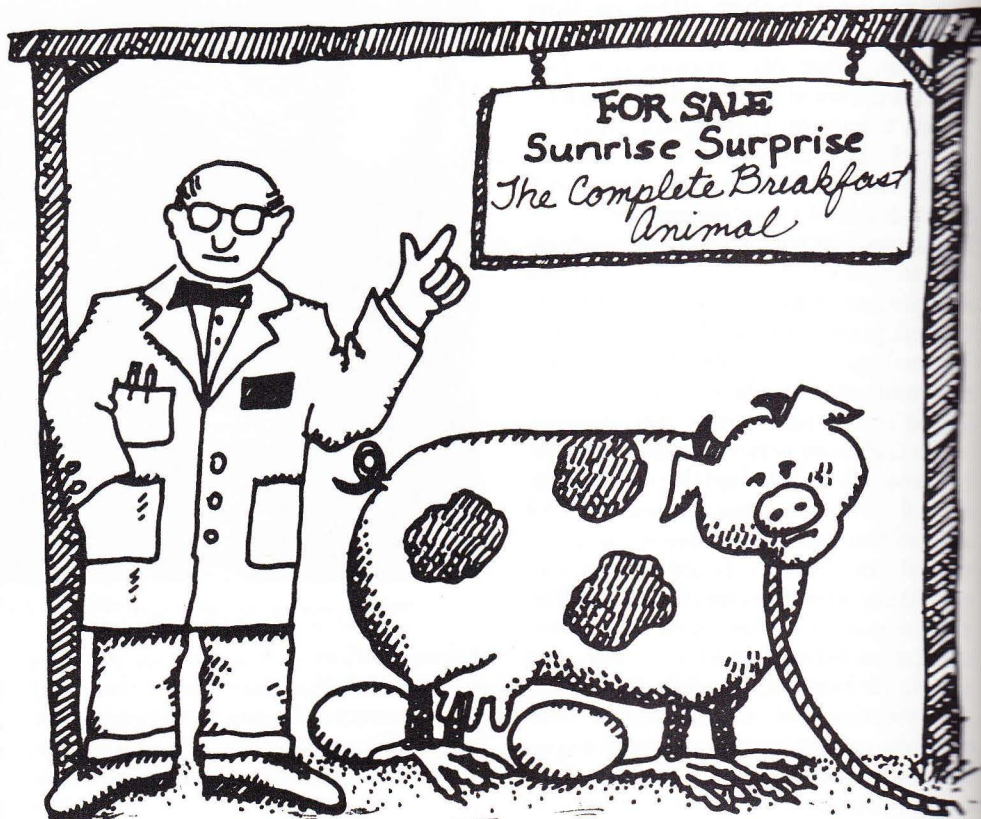
Can animals be patented? If you believe an April 13, 1987, ruling of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the answer is "yes." But, when the patent office announced its controversial ruling that animals were "patentable subject matter," the answer from The HSUS and a coalition of other organizations was a resounding "no."

The controversy began in 1980, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of patenting a genetically engineered microorganism. The Court established that Congress's original intent in creating patent laws was that they "include anything under the sun made by man." Using that interpretation as a basis for its April decision, the patent office declared not only microbes, but also all forms that do not occur in nature "human inventions" and, thus, patentable.

The HSUS's response to the patent office's April ruling was immediate. In conjunction with the Washington, D.C.-based Foundation on Economic Trends, we formed a coalition, enlisting the cooperation of a dozen animal-protection organizations, and issued a petition to the patent office asking it to repeal its ruling.*

At the same time, The HSUS and the Foundation on Economic Trends issued a joint press release opposing the ruling. The release brought an avalanche of requests for interviews and comments on our position from media around the U.S. and abroad.

Dr. Michael Fox, scientific director for The HSUS and our spokesman on the issue, appeared on NBC and ABC network radio, National Public Radio, and a number of local stations. He was interviewed by the *New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Business Week*, Associated Press, United Press International,



Reuters news service, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and more than a dozen other media.

The issues, from our perspective, are clear: the patentability of animals will open the floodgates of genetic tinkering for patent and profit, and animals will suffer as a result. In fact, as Dr. Fox suggests, if the wholesale, industrialized exploitation of the animal kingdom is sanctioned, protected, and intensified, it could signify no less than the end of the natural world.

We have specific concerns about the suffering of animals subjected to research leading to patenting and following patenting. We would anticipate a dramatic increase in animal experimentation for agricultural, biomedical, and other industrial purposes. That will mean more animals subjected to research. In the search for patentable new animals, we can also expect new and unique health problems, genetic defects, and abnormalities. Even if we were to assume that researchers would be interested in putting the time and money into treating

these animals, it is unlikely that veterinary medicine could keep up with the results of the technology. In other words, many of these animals will suffer without adequate, if any, treatment. And what happens to the generations of animals that are only "mistakes" on the way to the desirable, patentable version?

There are implications in this ruling beyond the suffering of individual animals. The decision to allow the patenting of animals could have a sweeping effect on society as a whole. Large breeding and biotech firms could easily gain control of virtually all livestock sales, spelling the demise of the small farmer. As with seed plants that are already patentable, a small number of animals with "superior characteristics" will be custom-designed, patented, and reproduced by these companies, and naturally occurring genetic lines may fade into extinction. While potential patent holders may see that development as an enviable and profitable goal, it would be an extremely short-sighted one. In the long run, the loss of genetic diversity

* The coalition members include the Animal Welfare Institute, The American Humane Association, The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Animal Protection Institute, The Fund for Animals, The HSUS, the Humane Farming Association, The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Michigan Humane Society, the National Anti-Vivisection Society, the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, and the National Alliance for Animals Education Fund.

would have not only a significant effect on agriculture but disastrous social, economic, and environmental consequences as well.

Underlying all the objections to the

patent office's ruling is a deep sense that science and technology may be advancing without sufficient consideration of the ethics and morality of such advancement.

"Ethically speaking," says Dr. Fox,

"the patenting of animals represents a giant step backwards in our evolving recognition of the significance and interconnectedness of all life."

Will Congress Stop Animal Patenting?

The HSUS and the Foundation on Economic Trends are looking to Capitol Hill for action to halt a stampede toward animal patenting in the wake of the patent office's decision. A number of patents already await Patent and Trademark Office approval. We do not want to see such patents issued, not only because a dangerous precedent will be set but also because, should animal patenting be nullified by Congress, those already holding patents would have to be compensated financially. The HSUS believes this is an unnecessary expense for the American taxpayer. We are working with Congress to block animal patents.

In the House, we have met with Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, chairman of the house

judiciary subcommittee with jurisdiction over patents. Rep. Kastenmeier planned to hold hearings in June to consider the many facets of this important issue. He needs to hear from you. Write the Hon. Robert W. Kastenmeier; Chairman; Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice; House Judiciary Committee; 2137 Rayburn Bldg.; Washington, DC 20515.

The ranking Republican on this subcommittee is Carlos J. Moorhead of California; please write to him at the same address.

In the Senate, The HSUS has worked closely with Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, who shares our concern for the ethical implications and international ramifications of this

decision. Sen. Hatfield has requested that a moratorium be placed on the issuance of patents for animals until Congress acts. He will introduce legislation to prohibit the patenting of animals.

The Hatfield legislation will be sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. Please contact the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate judiciary subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Hatfield bill. Write the Hon. Dennis DeConcini; Chairman; Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks Subcommittee; Senate Judiciary Committee; SH-327 Hart Senate Office Bldg.; Washington, DC 20510.

The ranking minority member of this subcommittee is Orrin G. Hatch; please write to him at the same address.

Reflect for a moment...

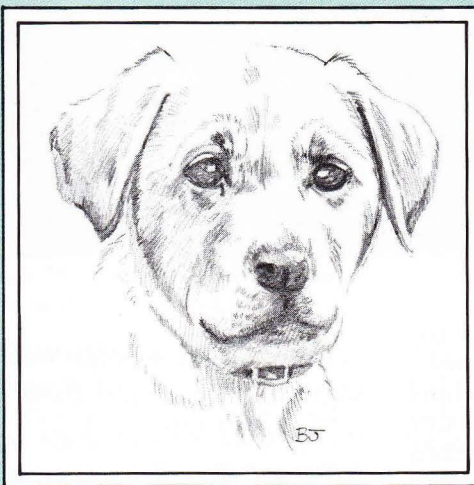
how can I help animals even when I no longer share their world...?

By your bequest for animal protection to The Humane Society of the United States.

Your will can provide for animals after you're gone.

Naming The HSUS demonstrates your lasting commitment to animal welfare and strengthens the Society for this task.

We will be happy to send information about our animal programs and material which will assist in planning a will.



Please send: Will information

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Mail in confidence to: Murdaugh S. Madden, Vice President/General Counsel, The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.



Predator Control, European Style

For years, the nation's animal-protection groups have opposed traditional—and deadly—means of predator control that kill thousands of predators and other wild animals every year. Now, a humane and efficient method of predator control has established itself in this country using unique breeds of dogs imported from Europe.

The federal government has been poisoning, trapping, gassing, and shooting predator species for decades, largely in response to pressure from livestock growers in the West who feel that the only way to prevent losses to their flocks is to make war on wildlife.

Not only do these methods cause extreme suffering and kill many nontarget animals, such as hawks, eagles, owls,

*American sheep raisers
successfully guard their flocks
using Old World dogs instead
of deadly poisons*

by Jennifer Lewis

badgers, foxes, bobcats, raccoons—and even pets—but they also have failed miserably to control predators. After more than forty years of attempts at extermination, the coyote population is higher than ever, and livestock producers still report millions of dollars in predator

losses each year. Sometimes, sheep are killed by free-roaming domestic dogs; in these cases, killing wild predators is, clearly, useless. Lethal predator-control methods are not only ineffective, but ecologically unsound as well, severely disrupting wildlife populations. Such methods are partly responsible for the decline of the bobcat and the mountain lion and for the disappearance of the red wolf in western states.

Now, however, a program at Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts, shows promise of alleviating this problem. Ray and Lorna Coppinger, faculty members at Hampshire, have been raising several breeds of guarding dogs and placing them with livestock producers since 1978. These large, shaggy, placid

A Maremma guards its flock. Most of the sheep-guarding breeds bear an uncanny resemblance to their charges.

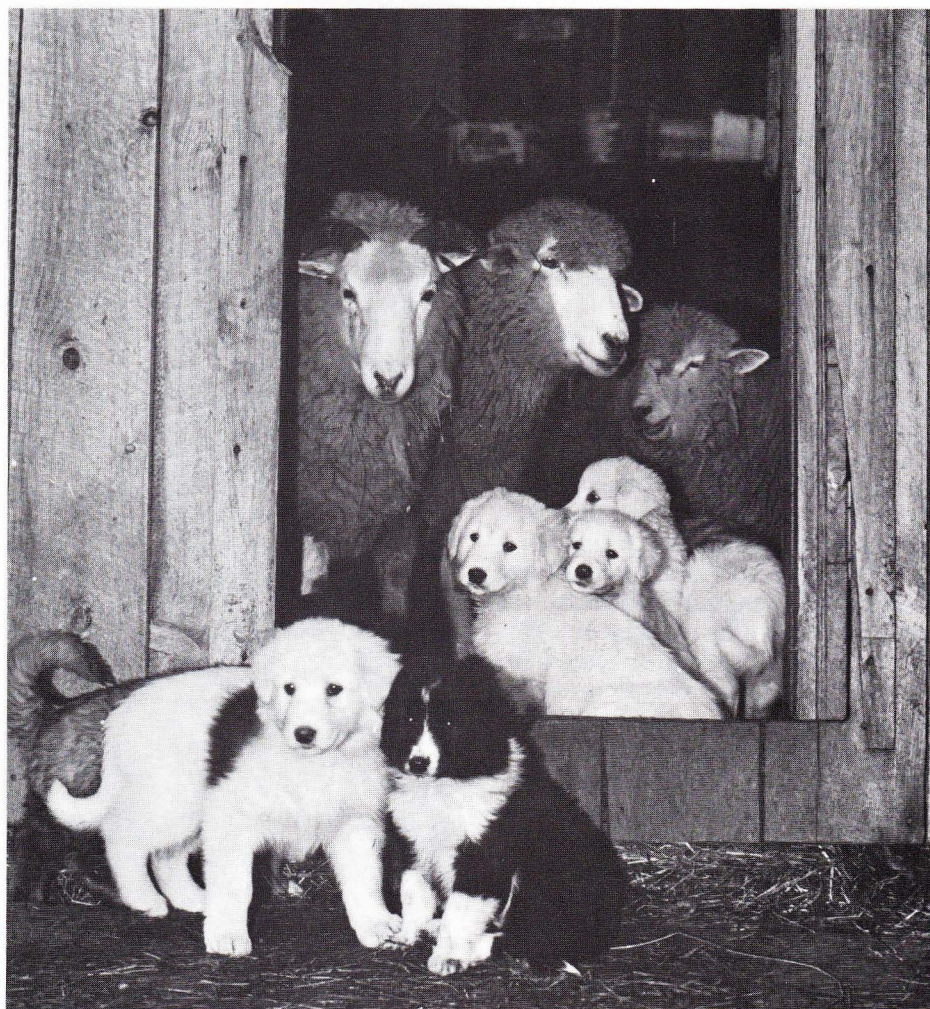
animals stay with flocks of sheep and prevent attacks by both wild predators and free-roaming dogs. In many cases, successful dogs have reduced predator losses dramatically, often eliminating them altogether.

The dogs raised by the Coppingers come from several breeds that have been used for hundreds of years to guard livestock in Europe. In both appearance and temperament, they differ markedly from the herding dogs one would normally think of as working livestock dogs.

Herding dogs, such as border collies, are used mainly for rounding up and moving sheep and other livestock. They are short and compact, with pointed muzzles and pointed ears that stand up straight. They use a technique called "eye" to move livestock—an intent, look-and-approach movement that resembles the stalking behavior of a wild predator. They run at and around livestock in a predator-like fashion. Their loyalty is to the shepherd, not the livestock, and they have been known, on occasion, to attack and kill sheep. Livestock, responding to these dogs' predatory qualities, tend to become nervous and move away from herding dogs. This partially accounts for the dogs' ability to herd them.

Guarding dogs, by contrast, are larger, shaggy, and sheep-colored, with rounded muzzles and floppy ears. Their movements are slower and their temperaments calm. They are raised with sheep from puppyhood, and they consider themselves part of the flock. They mingle with the flock during the day or rest nearby. At night, they stay awake, on guard against intruders, human or animal.

If an intruder appears, a guarding dog will quietly place itself between the stranger and the flock in a threatening posture. If this does not discourage the interloper, the dog will retreat and then advance while snarling or barking. It may also pace back and forth between the flock and the danger. If the dog's initial threat does not frighten the intruder, the back-and-forth motion will confuse him. If necessary, the dog will attack, but a predator is usually long gone before such action is necessary. No thirty-pound coyote wants to fight a one-hundred-



These Shar Planinetz pups are being raised with sheep so that they grow up thinking of themselves as part of the flock.

pound guarding dog. Guarding dogs rarely chase or harass sheep and, when mature, can be trusted alone with a flock.

Why are these dogs so trustworthy? Because of their upbringing, they regard sheep, not humans or even other dogs, as their primary social group. The dogs raised by the Coppingers and their cooperators are introduced to sheep when they are about ten weeks old. Thereafter, with some supervision from their owners until they mature at about two years, they live primarily with the flock, bonding socially with its members. The dog accepts the sheep as "family" in the same way a pet dog accepts its human companions as "family." Although guarding dogs accept commands and training from

their human owners, their main interest and affection is reserved for their sheep, and they will protect them against all dangers—wild animals, humans, or other dogs.

How did the Coppingers discover these dogs? At a livestock conference in 1976, they were told of dogs guarding flocks in Europe and of a few American stockmen who were using Komondors, a Hungarian breed, to guard goats and cattle. Their hosts wondered if these dogs could successfully adapt to guarding sheep in the U.S. As research biologists with special expertise in predator control, coyotes, and canine behavior and physiology, the Coppingers were intrigued. They wanted to apply their research interests to agriculture, and

guarding dogs looked like an interesting project.

Ray Coppinger set out on a long trip around the U.S., visiting livestock producers and looking for dogs. He found only a few, but enough to be encouraged. In 1977, the Coppingers took off for Europe, logging 10,000 miles in their search. There, they found many successful guarding dogs, some belonging to breeds already in the U.S. as pets or watchdogs.

Their first discovery was the Shar Planinetz in the Shar Planina Mountains of southern Yugoslavia. "At first, we saw only the sheep, strung out for miles. Among them—sheep-sized, sheep-colored, sheep-shaped—the dogs plodded along shoulder to shoulder with the flock. No herding sheepdog ever appeared as much a part of the flock as did these guardians. As long as the routine was unbroken, the dogs remained totally wrapped up in their own world. When, however, one intrepid biologist decided to see if he could 'steal' a sheep and, slowly but steadily, approached the flock, he found his way slowly but steadily barred by one of the dogs. The message was clear."

In Italy, they found the Maremma, a sturdy dog, two- to two-and-one-half feet tall, with a long, thick, white coat. Maremmas weigh about 75 to 80 pounds and have been used on the Plains of Maremma and in the Abruzzi region for centuries to guard sheep from wolves and other predators.

In France, they discovered the Great Pyrenees. It comes from the Pyrenees Mountains on the French-Spanish border and, at over two-and-a-half feet tall and 100-125 pounds, is one of the largest of the guarding dogs. It also has a long, thick, white coat, with yellow blotches.

The Coppingers found the Komondor in Hungary. The most unusual-looking guard dog, the Komondor sports a two-part coat—again, long and white. The outer coat consists of long, thick twists of hair that reach the ground; the undercoat is soft, thick, finer hair. Besides providing excellent insulation for cold weather, this coat protects the dog from predator bites. Komondors weigh 80-100 pounds and can stand more than two-and-a-half feet tall.



The Kuvasz is another Hungarian sheep protector. It also has a thick white coat, resembling both the Great Pyrenees and the Maremma. It is about two-and-a-half feet tall and weighs 95-100 pounds. The Kuvasz can reportedly be traced back 8000 years, when it was used by Sumerian herders to guard livestock. It was also used to hunt wild boars and wolves.

The Anatolian Shepherd of Turkey is generally tan with black ears and muzzle, though some are white. In use for 6000 years in Turkey and the Anatolian Plateau of Asia Minor, it weighs up to 150 pounds and was originally used for

fighting in war and for hunting, as well as for guarding.

In a 1982 *Smithsonian* article, the Coppingers said of all of these dogs: "They looked strikingly alike, in spite of their geographic separation. They were large, placid, generally unresponsive, with domed heads and dropped ears. They did not chase sheep. Obviously, European shepherds had developed dogs that related to sheep in a way that was largely unknown in the United States." They shipped home eight puppies, four from Italy and four from Yugoslavia, and the Livestock Dog Project was born.

Housed at Hampshire College, the pro-



The placid disposition of sheep-guarding breeds is in sharp contrast to the volatile nature of herding dogs, such as border collies.

more predator attacks to zero—complete protection! This is all the more remarkable in that half of the forty-five percent had reported more than six predator attacks per year before receiving their dogs.

The Coppingers emphasize that the dogs are not robots; they must be properly trained, and even the best dog will make an occasional mistake. They are, however, far more effective than guns, traps, poisons, and gas, and they have none of the terrible effects of suffering and damage to wildlife populations inherent in lethal methods.

Recently, the Coppingers have started training dogs to be used to protect cattle from wolves in Minnesota. Still in the experimental stage, the program shows great promise for protecting both the wolf (which is on the endangered species list in the lower forty-eight states) by reducing calls for trapping or other predator control, and the cattle.

In their dedication to the cause of these magnificent working dogs, Ray and Lorna Coppinger have shown that a few people *can* make a difference. They have demonstrated that Old World livestock guard dogs can adapt well to New World conditions and can solve an age-old problem without resorting to brutal and environmentally destructive methods. They have saved hundreds, perhaps thousands, of wild animals from painful and lingering deaths. The HSUS has helped to secure funding for the Livestock Dog Project, and we will continue to support it and other nonlethal, nondestructive methods of protecting livestock so that wildlife can truly feel “home on the range.”

For more information on livestock guard dogs, write Jay Lorenz, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 (west of the Mississippi) or Livestock Dog Project, Hampshire College, Box FC, Amherst, MA 01002 (east of the Mississippi).

Jennifer Lewis is senior wildlife specialist for The HSUS.

ject has produced and placed almost a thousand pups since 1978, as well as undertaken research on guarding dog training, breeding, and behavior. Dogs have been placed with livestock raisers in thirty-five states, with the greatest number in Oregon, Texas, and Kentucky. The Coppingers maintain information on each dog and its cooperator (or livestock raiser) via a computer system to allow them to breed the best dogs and to analyze and solve problems.

The first years of the program brought a number of the latter. Some dogs became frightened at the approach of danger and would not protect their

sheep. Some roughhoused with the sheep, even causing serious injury. Some would not stay with the flock. Gradually, the Coppingers realized that many of these situations occurred with adolescent dogs, those under two years of age. They were able to suggest successful training techniques to their cooperators for alleviating the problems.

These dogs are remarkably effective in protecting sheep. In reviewing 1985 reports from farmers and ranchers who had received dogs, the Coppingers found that eighty-four percent felt the dog was helping to reduce predator attacks. Forty-five percent reported going from one or

MHS's Dr. Shirene Cece examines Edith, a young, stray boxer presented with a chain collar embedded in its neck. Such work is a vital part of the organization's mission to prevent suffering.



—Michigan Humane Society

Charitable Animal Hospitals: Guaranteeing Every Animal's Right to Medical Care

A charitable animal hospital is a veterinary hospital operated by a nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of cruelty to animals, a place where the animal, not the owner, is the client. Charitable animal hospitals provide care based on the animal's need, *not on the owner's ability to pay*. Services that are not related to the animal's health and well-being are not performed. This includes ear-cropping and declawing as well as other procedures. The crucial factors involved in deciding what care each animal receives are the animal's needs and the prognosis for a caring and humane future environment for that animal.

This concept, which seems reasonable and logical, has acted as a catalyst intensifying the long-standing rift between organized private veterinary medicine

and animal-protection organizations. This rift, which has involved disagreements over steel-jaw trapping, hunting, factory farming, spay-neuter clinics, and the use of pets in teaching and research, has further widened with the development of the charitable animal hospital. Many private veterinarians maintain that, because these hospitals operate under a tax-exempt status as part of a humane society, they represent unfair competition to private practitioners who must pay taxes and, therefore, should not be allowed. The animal-protection organizations that operate or support these hospitals argue that they are an integral and necessary component of the humane community's overall mission to prevent animal cruelty and alleviate the suffering of animals.

Perhaps nowhere has the rift widened so greatly as in southeastern Michigan. The Michigan Humane Society (MHS), in its development of quality charitable animal hospitals operating in conjunction with progressive animal-sheltering programs, cruelty investigations, and animal rescue, has felt the wrath of private veterinary interests in Michigan and throughout the U.S.

The MHS charitable animal hospitals provide high-quality veterinary care. Unique, however, is the fact that they provide that care regardless of the owner's ability to pay. In addition to providing traditional veterinary care, MHS practitioners train euthanasia technicians, shelter-animal evaluators, and cruelty investigators (with regard to the medical part of investigative training).

These same practitioners evaluate and treat the animals brought in as cruelty victims, perform necropsies, and present expert testimony in the society's cruelty prosecutions, which in no small way helps contribute to the society's 99 percent successful prosecution record. Practitioners also do rounds in the shelters and work with shelter personnel to upgrade the daily care, including feeding, cleaning, and medical treatment, of shelter animals.

These MHS veterinarians also act as humane educators to the thousands of people who bring their pets to the MHS hospitals. Clients routinely call the MHS clinics to price unnecessary procedures, such as declawing. Private practitioners have succeeded in perpetuating cruelty by refusing to take a stand against ear cropping, tail docking, and declawing. The MHS veterinary staff takes the time to explain to its clients the inappropriateness of such procedures. Staff members suggest, instead, training alternatives, nail trimming, and appropriate disciplinary measures.

Last year, the MHS veterinarians were presented with 112 cases of "home" ear crops and tail docks performed without the benefit of an anesthetic. They had to deal medically with the consequences of amateur surgery performed with twisted rubber bands, butcher knives, kitchen shears, and razor blades.

Through The MHS's aggressive, low-cost spay/neuter program, more than 40,000 dogs and cats have been sterilized since 1982. All adult animals adopted from the shelters are sterilized before leaving. Each year, over 5,000 animals are rescued by our ambulances, and it is the MHS veterinarians who determine the course of treatment for these animals.

Edith, a stray, adult boxer, was one of the many neglected animals brought to the MHS Detroit shelter by our rescue team. A choke chain collar was embedded in the animal's neck, exposing a large section of its trachea. Its head was swollen to twice its normal size in sharp, grotesque contrast to its emaciated body. Unable to eat, Edith weighed only twenty-six pounds. Even in obvious agony, the dog wagged its stump of a tail and tried to lick the veterinarian's face as she examined the gaping wound.

The chain was carefully removed from the dog's neck and the open wounds were treated for infection. Edith received intensive nursing care by our veterinary staff. As the swelling in its face and neck went down, the dog was able to eat nor-

mally and quickly gained weight. With daily treatment, the wound healed within a month. Edith was spayed and placed in a loving new home—with only a small scar as a reminder of a cruel former life.

Prices are competitive with local veterinarians, with the exception of spay/neuter fees, which are kept deliberately low in an effort to encourage the public not to contribute to the tragedy of pet overpopulation. If an owner can't afford the needed services, then, after a consultation during which a financial aid form is provided and completed, payment plans and discounts of up to 100 percent can be arranged. However, if an owner displays abusive or irresponsible behavior to the point that great potential exists for future animal suffering, every effort is made to have the owner voluntarily sign over the animal to The MHS.

If the owner seems unwilling to provide the care necessary for the animal's well-being, MHS practitioners refer the case to the society's Cruelty Investigations Division for follow-up to ensure compliance and/or prosecution.

On a hot August day last year, a moribund cat was brought to the Michigan Humane Society Central Clinic. Queenie was diagnosed as having feline leukemia and was humanely euthanatized. The two-year-old domestic shorthair had recently had her third litter of kittens but was too sick to care for them; the entire litter died. The owner stated to Dr. Shirene Cece, the examining veterinarian, that, "They wouldn't have lived long anyway—the other cats would have eaten them."

Alerted to a potential problem, Dr. Cece questioned the owner about her other cats, but the individual refused to provide any further information. Dr. Cece filed a complaint with the MHS Cruelty Investigation Department, and an investigator was dispatched to the owner's house. There, approximately sixty cats were found in various stages of disease, including leukemia, feline infectious peritonitis, and upper respiratory infections. Most were living in extreme filth in the house, the rest in a rickety tool shed in the yard. They bred uncontrollably, ate whatever the owner could find to feed them—usually raw, rancid hamburger—and cannibalized each other.

Through combined efforts of the MHS veterinary staff, the Cruelty Investigations Department, and the shelter, the cats were brought in, in groups, to the

clinic, tested for feline leukemia and peritonitis, vaccinated, wormed, sterilized, and flea dipped. The cats that were critically ill were humanely euthanatized. The owner was educated regarding proper diet and flea control. Today, the remaining cats are healthy and happy in a clean environment.

In another instance, the Cruelty Investigation Department learned of five horses that were left for several days without food or water. The cruelty investigator enlisted the help of a MHS veterinarian to examine the horses. They arrived at the barn to find the horses standing in three feet of manure; many of the stall doors couldn't be closed because of the buildup of waste. The animals had gone several days without food and several months without proper care. In an emotional courtroom battle, the MHS veterinarian testified that not only their poor physical condition but also their being "kept in such unsanitary and unsafe conditions constitute[d] a high degree of cruelty." The judge found the owner guilty on five counts of animal neglect.

The MHS hospitals operate within the society's overall programs to provide services and help directly to the animal and, tangentially, to support all of the society's other divisions and activities. It is the position of The MHS that veterinary professionalism and expertise are *critical* components in its delivery of services. Indeed, the MHS Articles of Incorporation, dating back to the early 1900s, specifically state that one of the society's purposes is "the provision of veterinary care."

So what is the problem with The MHS providing high-quality, humane medical care to animals? Nothing, says organized veterinary medicine, so long as The MHS limits such care to those pet owners who truly can't afford it. This is not surprising, since animals whose owners are poor or indigent are the ones most often refused care by the private veterinarian. The MHS routinely sees animals in extreme distress, victims of injuries too severe to imagine, *after* they have been refused even the most basic care by private veterinarians.

It is the belief of The MHS that, if its hospitals treated the pets of only the poor and indigent, they would never see the sort of full and representative spectrum of animals necessary if The MHS is to *prevent* animal suffering successfully. For example, a full spectrum of animal clients from an overall service area



—Michigan Humane Society

A MHS veterinarian examines a concerned patient. Routine medical care contributes to the well-being of animals brought to MHS hospitals.

enables The MHS to identify and react to the statistical clustering of animal diseases or injuries in given locations. Cases of pet neglect or abuse first identified by clinical staff occur among pet owners who can afford to pay as well as among those who cannot. If The MHS has any hope of truly reducing the pet overpopulation problem in its area and the parallel high euthanasia rate/pet death on highways rate/pet death from communicable diseases rate, it must offer veterinary services to all pet owners, not just to those who are financially disadvantaged. Also, do pet owners who can afford to pay not have the right to use the clinics of their choice or to support a charitable animal-protection organization with views and practices consistent with their own? Perhaps most critical of all, The MHS maintains that it has every legal and moral right to utilize every available tool, including public monies derived through its hospitals, to provide services directly related to its charitable mission to try to reduce the amount of suffering animals endure.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service obviously agrees. In fact, after the IRS completed its lengthy investigation into the operations of the MHS clinics, it concluded, among other things, that

The animal clinics of the Society provide only those services which the organization has determined to be directly related to the prevention of cruelty to animals and the promotion of the animals' health and well-being. . . . Thus, the actual providing of veterinary services to animals in and of itself furthers (tax) exempt purposes.

In another related document, the federal government stated that

The manner in which veterinary services are provided distinguishes the activities of [The MHS] from a private veterinary clinic. A private veterinary clinic is operated for the private benefit of the veterinarians affiliated with the clinic and the owners of the animals treated.

In contrast, the primary concerns of [The MHS] are the animals being treated and the animal population in general.

Of course, therein lies the fundamental philosophical bone of contention. It is the animals and the animals' well-being that concern The MHS—not just the animals of the poor or the indigent, but *all* animals. The MHS wants its veteri-

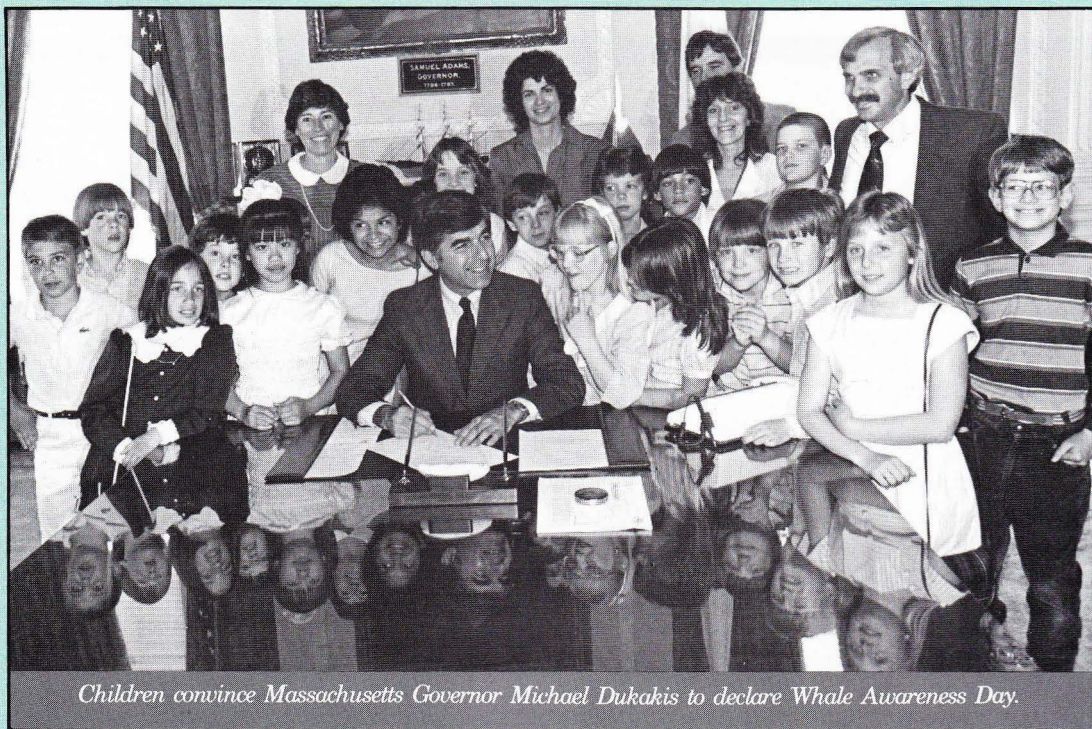
nary practitioners, who work in a humane environment and espouse a humane message, to tell everyone not to breed his dog, not to crop his dog's ears or declaw his cat, and, further, what the needs of sentient creatures are.

The paying pet owner, not only because he can pay, but also because he *has* an animal, *must* be free to utilize the MHS veterinary clinics just like the non-paying owner, because the MHS obligation is to all animals.

Simply put, The MHS believes that no animal should be refused treatment because an owner *cannot* afford the fee. Conversely, it believes that no animal should be refused treatment simply because an owner *can* afford the fee. In the words of MHS General Counsel Sienna LaRene, "The underlying RIGHT that gives to human beings an entitlement to medical care has long been argued by The MHS to apply to animals as well. They are feeling beings and, as such, also have the right to medical care. The only determining factor ought to be the animal's need coupled with the likelihood of a happy future home. Money should never be the measuring stick by which humanity is meted out."

Animals have inherent value and, in addition, contribute importantly to the welfare of our society as a whole. This belief was even confirmed by the IRS investigation that cited court cases in both American and English law upholding it. It has long been felt that some entity must be looked upon as the voice for the animals' present and future well-being. Historically, the private veterinary community has sought to occupy that role in the minds of the public. But, despite the valiant efforts of many caring, animal-welfare-oriented, individual veterinarians, organized veterinary medicine has utterly failed to fulfill that promise. In fact, in too many cases, it has stood in opposition to the efforts of animal-protection groups to prevent animal suffering. Animals in today's world require far more than private veterinary medicine has or can offer to them if they are to be free from the injustices against which they are helpless to defend themselves. It has been the charitable animal-protection organizations that have occupied the role of animal defender with any degree of success.

At The MHS, the case is being made on a *daily* basis that the charitable animal hospital is a critical component of the effort to defend the animals against a world that is, more often than not, insensitive to their needs.



Children convince Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis to declare Whale Awareness Day.

CHILDREN GET RESULTS

- Last year, through the HSUS "Playing TAG for Real" program, children in Mashpee, Mass., tripled the number of pets licensed and inoculated.
- A twelve-year-old boy succeeded in getting Rozol, a slow-acting poison, removed from use against bats in North Dakota.

Sometimes, children can succeed where adults have failed. But, first, children need to know about the issues. You can help provide children with that knowledge by "adopting" a teacher. When you "adopt" a teacher, you provide the classroom with the quarterly teaching magazine, *Children & Animals*, and *Kind News*, a bimonthly children's newspaper. Together, these publications provide children with facts about the issues and ideas for direct-action campaigns. For just \$17.95, you can bring a year's worth of quality education and positive activism to a classroom.

"Adopt" a teacher and give children the chance to turn their concern into action.

Your Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

☐ Yes, please share my name and address with the adopted teacher. I understand that my name and address will not be released to anyone else.

If you are adopting the teacher of a favorite child, fill out child's name also (if you do not know the teacher's name, just leave the space blank):

Teacher You Are Adopting _____ Grade Level _____

Child's Name _____

School's Name _____

School's Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Country, if foreign _____

Stop! Before sending in this coupon, check with your local humane society. It may already be participating in the Adopt-A-Teacher program. If so, please send your check and this coupon to the humane society!

Send this coupon to The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), P.O. Box 3621, East Haddam, CT 06423. Please enclose a check for \$17.95 (\$2.00 off regular price) payable to NAAHE. For foreign subscriptions, please add \$8.00 for additional postage.

The HSUS Boycotts Gillette Office Products

In response to evidence documenting animal abuse in a Gillette Company testing laboratory, The HSUS has implemented an internal boycott of Gillette's office products. These include Liquid Paper and pens under the brand names Flair, Write Brothers, Paper Mate, and S.T. Dupont.

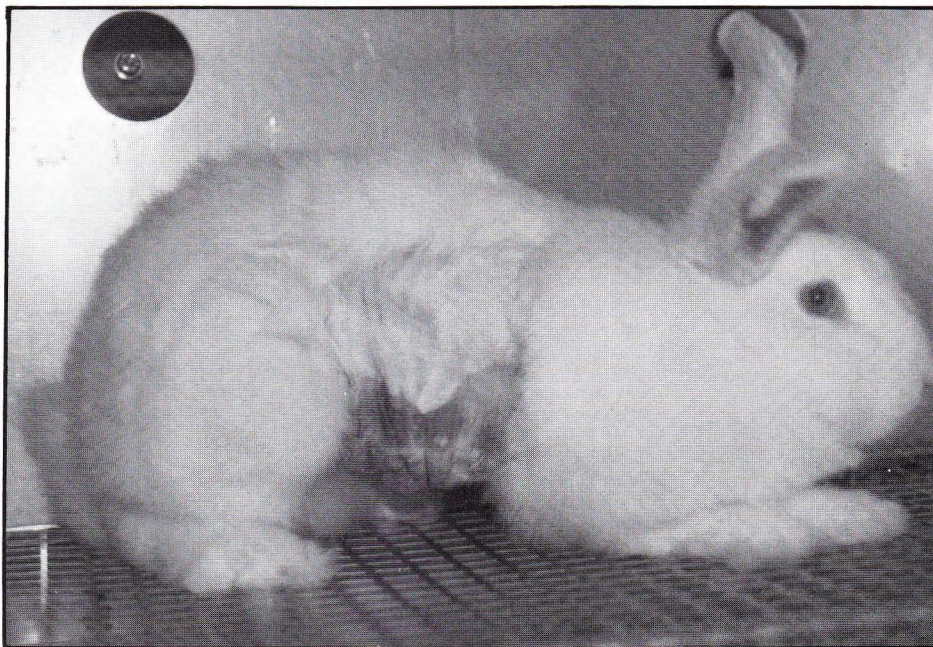
The boycott was launched in response to an expose by Leslie Fain, a certified animal-care technician who worked at the Gillette Medical Evaluation Laboratory in Rockville, Maryland, from October 1984 to May 1986. Ms. Fain was deeply disturbed by the treatment of rabbits, mice, and other animals at the facility. She took this concern to Ark II, an animal-protection group that "blew the whistle" on Gillette. Ark II issued a press release in September of 1986 quoting Ms. Fain as saying Gillette was

...a place that will haunt me for the rest of my life. Technicians laughed while they put Foamy Shaving Cream and Liquid Paper in rabbits' eyes and callously forced Right Guard deodorant to animals in death tests. I was shocked at how unscientific and inhumane the people who worked at Gillette were.

Ms. Fain uncovered evidence that Gillette was continuing to use the Lethal Dose-50 or LD50 test, *despite the company's claims to the contrary*. This test involves administering substances by force-feeding or other means to determine the dose that kills half the test animals. This test has been widely criticized on scientific as well as humane grounds.

Other gruesome tests conducted at Gillette include the Draize Eye-Irritancy Test (in which potentially harmful liquids are placed into the eyes of rabbits) and skin-irritancy tests (in which substances are placed directly on the shaved and abraded skin of rabbits).

In addition to Gillette's cruel and pointless animal testing and duplicity in its representation of the use of the LD50 test, Ms. Fain also witnessed callous handling of animals. For example, "...I was walking through the eye room and saw one technician grab a rabbit who had pus draining out of his swollen eye



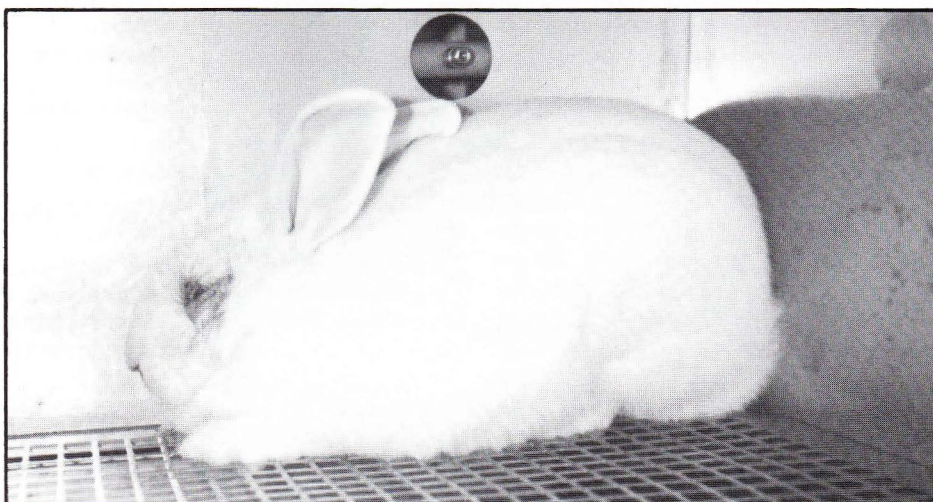
This rabbit, with peeling, blistering skin, is a victim of one of Gillette's dermal "death tests."

and force the eye open to examine it under bright lights. I'd heard rabbits scream there before, but never like that..." she recalled in the press release.

Ms. Fain provided The HSUS with copies of her documentation, including undercover videotape footage, corporate memos, and excerpts from her daily work journal. The HSUS's scientific staff evaluated these materials and found them to be persuasive. Although Gillette

has denied wrongdoing in this matter, we believe Ms. Fain's documentation deserves action.

"The HSUS's internal boycott of Gillette office products is a natural extension of our concern for animals in laboratories," according to Dr. Martin L. Stephens, director of The HSUS's laboratory animals department. "We hope Gillette gets the message from our current action."



Paper Mate ink corrodes the eye of a rabbit in a Draize eye-irritancy test. The HSUS is boycotting Gillette office products.

© 1986 Leslie Fain

© 1986 Leslie Fain

The Humane Society of the United States

Education Activities and Services

In its second full year of existence, the Higher Education Programs division worked with students and faculty at nearly 100 colleges and universities, disseminating curriculum materials and guidance on animal-protection and -welfare issues. The program director addressed more than 20 undergraduate, graduate, and professional groups, seeking to influence more effectively these well-informed opinion-makers. In response to the urgent need for humane control of dangerous dogs, the program director, in cooperation with the Companion Animals section, drafted guidelines that have already been adopted by state and local governments.

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, The HSUS's education division, enthusiastically embraced a new and exciting affiliation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. As part of the GFWC's 2-year program, NAAHE began the "Kids and Kindness" program with 6 different kits and a videotape describing its extensive selection of teaching materials. NAAHE funded 4 substantive humane education research studies through the Research Mini-Grant Program and instituted the "Action Letter" to respond to publications that print materials that promote cruel animal practices. NAAHE contributed humane education articles and teaching units to a number of outside animal-protection and educational periodicals and continued its work to counterbalance the pro-exploitation bias of the teaching unit, Project WILD. NAAHE staff crisscrossed the country, conducting more than 30 workshops and training programs.

The HSUS has in print almost 200 leaflets, periodicals, decals, reprints, fact sheets, pamphlets, bumper stickers, etc., in one of the most up-to-date and extensive collections to be found in the animal-welfare movement.

Companion-animal issues remained of the highest priority for The HSUS in 1986. This commitment was reflected in the updating and expansion of publications, such as the widely praised *Shelter Sense*, which reaches thousands of animal-welfare professionals annually. In Downingtown, Penn., the first of the new Professional Education and Training Services (PETS) seminars was offered to executives of animal-control and sheltering facilities and modifications made to fine-tune future sessions



—Summer W. Fowler

to the needs of participants. Nine local organizations made the commitment to the HSUS Standards for Animal Sheltering and Control, an integral part of the PETS program.

Expanded use of HSUS computer capabilities made it easier for the department to assist local organizations in updating local ordinances and to compile shelter statistics in a number of categories. The Animal Control Academy offered valuable sessions to all segments of its professional community in Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Montana, California, and surrounding states. Its euthanasia workshops in North Carolina, Alabama, Iowa, and Michigan answered the growing need for such sessions

within the professional animal-control community.

The HSUS's state legislation department worked diligently and actively to improve conditions for animals legislatively in 28 states in 1986. Particularly significant were enactment of a ban on release of shelter animals to research in Maryland; strong animal-fighting prohibitions in South Carolina, Florida, and Pennsylvania; and good spay-and-neuter programs in New Jersey and Oklahoma. Staff members submitted testimony before almost 100 legislative bodies and lobbied hundreds of legislative offices while tracking approximately 100 bills.

HSUS federal legislative staff was at its busiest, working extensively with Sen. Paul Tsongas to have the Environmental Protection Agency earmark \$16 million for alternative methods of research. Our staff also lobbied for and received, virtually as a result of our efforts alone, a 25-percent increase in funding for the Animal Welfare Act and successfully worked for the inclusion of laboratory-animal amendments on the so-called Omnibus Drug bill.

Our staff orchestrated a major Capitol Hill campaign against dairy-cow face branding and arranged for HSUS experts to testify repeatedly before the house and senate Appropriations Committees to increase government spending to protect animals.

Two HSUS staff members attended the International Whaling Commission meeting in Malmo, Sweden, and continued our organization's long history of significant commitment to saving the world's largest mammals.

The Laboratory Animals department was gratified by the unqualified acceptance of *Alternatives to Current Uses of Animals in Research, Safety Testing and Education*. Senior laboratory-animal staff comprehensively critiqued the National Chimpanzee Management Plan proposed by the National Institutes of Health, a breeding program designed to furnish an infinite supply of these endangered and highly sensitive primates for use in biomedical research (The HSUS opposes this plan). Concerted efforts of laboratory and regional staff brought victory in the prevention of two highly publicized experiments to be conducted at the University of Florida. The department director aided state and local campaigns against releasing animals for research in more than a dozen states.

The department aided our federal lobbyist in

1986 ANNUAL REPORT

providing expert support for The Pet Protection Act and testified against national primate centers.

Membership and General Public Information

The HSUS takes seriously its commitment to inform the general public on timely issues

affecting animals. In 1986, as part of this commitment, the public relations department circulated press releases on pet care, federal and state legislation, the dangers of dog bites, and issues with national implications, such as the government's plan to face-brand dairy cattle. Local and national radio and television stations

aired our public service announcements on responsible pet ownership.

We supported our program campaigns with ads in national magazines, such as *Working Woman*, to expand the fight against the leghold trap. More than 120,000 fliers and posters spread our warning against leaving pets in

The Humane Society of the United States

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 1986

Balance Sheet

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Annuity Funds
Assets				
Cash in Interest-bearing Accounts	\$3,439,789	\$691,708	\$6,410	\$ 345,150
Investments	3,069,899	678,701	—	1,737,887
Fixed Assets	1,726,663	—	—	—
Notes Receivable	116,383	—	—	—
Accounts Receivable/Prepaid Expenses	837,606	(686,096)	—	18,557
Total Assets	<u>\$9,190,340</u>	<u>\$684,313</u>	<u>\$6,410</u>	<u>\$2,101,594</u>
Liabilities				
Fund Balance	\$ 212,098	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,820
	<u>8,978,242</u>	<u>684,313</u>	<u>6,410</u>	<u>2,098,774</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$9,190,340</u>	<u>\$684,313</u>	<u>\$6,410</u>	<u>\$2,101,594</u>

Statement of Income and Expenses For the Year Ended December 31, 1986

Income				
Dues	\$3,369,787	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gifts	2,940,645	662,000	—	173,141
Bequests	1,861,381	—	—	—
Financial Income	626,386	50,588	200	180,283
Sale of Literature	240,000	—	—	—
Other Trust Fund Income	315,907	—	—	—
Total Income	<u>\$9,354,106</u>	<u>\$712,588</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 353,424</u>
Expenses				
Humane Education, Membership and Program Services	\$4,271,265	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cruelty Investigation and Litigation	711,571	—	—	—
Management and General	660,579	1,303	200	—
Membership Development	1,834,867	—	—	—
Fund-raising	308,503	—	—	—
Payments for Annuities	—	—	—	99,553
Total Expenses	<u>\$7,786,785</u>	<u>\$ 1,303</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 99,553</u>
Transfers	<u>49,259</u>	<u>(49,259)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Income (Deficit)	<u>\$1,616,580</u>	<u>\$ 662,026</u>	<u>\$ (0)</u>	<u>\$ 253,871</u>

Statement of Income and Expenses

Income

Membership Dues
Contributions
Bequests
Trust Income
Investment Income
Publications and Materials

Expenditures

Education Activities and Services
Membership and General Public Information
Program Services and Cruelty Investigation
Wildlife and Environment
Institute for the Study of Animal Problems
Litigation and Legal Services
Regional Programs and Services
Special Projects
Gifts to Other Societies
Administrative and Management
Membership Development and Mailing
Fund-raising

Excess (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditures

Contributions to The HSUS are tax-deductible.

parked cars during the summer months. Our dog-bite-prevention flier was promoted free of charge through the *Ladies Home Journal* magazine.

The department acts as the society's clearinghouse for news of animal activities, cataloguing 5,000 clippings from around the country and

responding to an average of 50 press calls per month. Our staff and policies received coverage in such prestigious forums as the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, the *Wall Street Journal*, and the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Program Services and Cruelty Investigations

HSUS investigators investigated pet shops in 16 states and puppy mill operations in 7 others. We uncovered evidence of animal fighting in 13 states and took part in 2 cockfighting raids that resulted in the arrests of more than 150 people. Work by our investigative staff helped to defeat horse racing legislation in Texas and Tennessee and persuaded the Department of the Interior not to allow horse or dog racing on Indian reservations. We testified against the introduction of dog racing in 8 states persuasively enough to win in 6 of them.

A full-scale investigation of the notorious Suicide Race in Omak, Wash., disclosed so many abuses that we lodged strong protests with the media-sensitive national sponsors. In Texas, California, and Oregon, our field staff investigated cattle-starvation cases, one of which was the centerpiece of ABC's "20/20" expose. We monitored the clubbing of seals on the Pribilof Islands; a large-scale, live-pigeon shoot in Pennsylvania; and live kittens used as bait for shark fishing in Texas.

The field staff performed much needed animal-shelter evaluations in West Virginia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Nevada and assisted societies in 7 other states. We visited more than 50 organizations on-site and cosponsored workshops for animal-control personnel in 5 states.

Our field staff was invaluable in our campaign to stop the hunting of whales, counteract Project WILD in school systems, conduct humane-education seminars, and provide the news media with reliable, current information as needed.

Wildlife and the Environment

The HSUS's professional wildlife personnel provided crucial support to the Mid-Atlantic office staff in the landmark campaigns to ban the steel-jaw leghold trap in New Jersey and Suffolk County (N.Y.) and in the successful effort to ban the trap in Santa Cruz (Calif.) County. Our strategies to thwart and eliminate hunting and trapping in the national wildlife refuge system remained of highest priority. We opposed hunting and/or trapping on specific refuges and urged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on the national refuge system. This analysis would identify the costs, benefits, and

impact of activities that kill or harm refuge wildlife and habitat. The yet-to-be-issued statement will have tremendous impact on the direction taken in management of the wildlife system over the next decade.

The wildlife department played an active role in The HSUS's collaborative effort of education and action undertaken with the 500,000-member General Federation of Women's Clubs. We have responded to possibilities presented by this partnership by distributing publications, participating in regional conferences, and corresponding with individual women's clubs.

The wildlife department assisted the Gulf States Regional Office in opposing successfully the use of the deadly poison 1080 to kill coyotes in Texas and putting forth nonlethal alternatives to the state's wildlife problems. The department also opposed a plan to allow Montana and Wyoming to kill skunks with strychnine, now banned, and joined with Defenders of Wildlife in legal action to prohibit the above-ground use of the substance as a wildlife poison.

The captive wildlife staff investigated an exotic-animal auction in Missouri and formulated plans to pursue a broader investigation across the country. We worked to improve conditions for captive wildlife in a Virginia amusement park and in Ontario's zoos. We withstood a concerted onslaught from the pet industry on New York's good law banning the sale of wild caught birds and, capitalizing on the momentum provided by that measure, supported similar bills in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems

In a busy and productive year for the institute, 1986 marked publication of volume III of *Advances in Animal Welfare Science*.

Our in-depth critique of the care and use of animals in biomedical research, *Laboratory Animal Husbandry: Ethology, Welfare and Experimental Variables*, was published by the State University of New York Press to critical acclaim by major international scientific and medical journals.

In addition to monitoring and promoting advances in farm-animal welfare and husbandry research, the institute closely followed developments in the field of genetic engineering, especially in relation to agricultural and livestock production.

The institute added to and upgraded its extensive data files on a variety of technical, scientific, and philosophical issues related to animal welfare and protection. We were able to provide students, teachers, and researchers with valuable materials, many of which also provide

Departmental Expenses

Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total
\$3,369,787	\$ —	\$3,369,787
2,940,645	662,000	3,602,645
1,861,381	—	1,861,381
315,907	—	315,907
626,386	50,588	676,974
240,000	—	240,000
9,354,106	712,588	10,066,694
2,297,002	—	2,297,002
791,025	—	791,025
147,257	—	147,257
240,869	—	240,869
131,076	—	131,076
214,202	—	214,202
894,729	—	894,729
163,514	—	163,514
103,162	—	103,162
660,579	1,303	661,882
1,834,867	—	1,834,867
308,503	—	308,503
\$7,786,785	\$ 1,303	\$ 7,788,088
\$1,567,321	\$711,285	\$2,278,606



documented evidence in support of humane reforms and animal-protection legislation and litigation.

Litigation and Legal Services

The Office of the General Counsel undertook a spirited protest against the federal Bureau of Land Management's rumored plans to allow wild horses from public lands to be used as rodeo bucking stock. The legal staff filed suit to waive the U.S. Department of Agriculture's requirement for hot-iron face branding of dairy cattle and submitted a petition to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to regulate and suppress the cruel export trade in baby turtles.

The Office of the General Counsel oversaw HSUS participation in litigation challenging the opening of national wildlife refuges to hunting and other litigation defending the legislative ban on steel-jaw leghold traps in New Jersey. We were actively involved in a suit in Connecticut challenging the constitutionality of that state's so-called hunter-harassment act and a South African defense of the organization Beauty Without Cruelty in a defamation case brought by furriers in that country.

The General Counsel's Office provided advice and assistance in numerous instances to tenants facing eviction or other legal difficulties as a result of owning pets in rental housing.

Regional Programs and Services

The HSUS's vital local network was strengthened with the addition of a Midwest Regional Office, serving Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, and the expansion of the North Central Regional Office to include North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Thirty-six states are now actively served through eight regional offices and a staff of twenty-five directors, investigators, program coordinators, and support personnel.

In the Great Lakes, many significant animal-related legislative issues received our direct attention, most notably, the welcome veto by Ohio's governor of a potentially damaging coyote-bounty bill. Seven separate instances of illegal dogfighting were pursued by local authorities with our professional assistance, gleaned from many years' involvement in infiltrating dogfighting rings in the region.

On the West Coast, our investigators responded to calls for disaster-relief efforts when 12 California counties were inundated after severe flooding and heavy rains. They assisted a national television crew in its expose of a notorious multimillionaire rancher and blew the lid off the raucous Omak (Wash.) Suicide Race, a novelty event endangering riders, horses, and

spectators. The office worked tirelessly to pressure the U.S. Department of Agriculture to try 2 USDA-licensed laboratory-animal dealers in Oregon on charges of violating USDA requirements. In a most significant piece of legislation, animals will no longer be returned to owners convicted of cruelty charges in California, largely as a result of HSUS efforts.

The New England office initiated a long-planned investigation into the cruelties of pulling contests using oxen, horses, and ponies and documented cruelties at Connecticut livestock-auction operations. After many years of criticism by The HSUS, the New London, Conn., City Council voted to close its antiquated Bates Woods Park Zoo.

No victory was sweeter for the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office than the banning of the steel-jaw leghold trap in New Jersey after a twenty-year struggle. The first-ever such statewide action was complemented by the decision of Suffolk County (N.Y.) to ban the trap. Both actions involved lengthy legislative, legal, and public relations maneuvers that tested the resolve of animal-welfare proponents in the area.

Pound seizure was the issue of the year in the Southeast, where HSUS regional staff was active in 3 successful campaigns at the county level to prohibit the selling of shelter animals to research institutions. Passage of a dogfighting felony law in South Carolina and a greyhound-coursing and cockfighting felony law in Florida must be counted as major achievements in a region not known for its enlightened attitudes toward animals.

In the Gulf States, accomplishments on behalf of animals ranged from the dramatic—including participating in a major horse-starvation case involving animals adopted through the federal adopt-a-wild-horse program—to the less dramatic but, perhaps, more influential passage of a model spay/neuter bill in Oklahoma. The latter, written and promoted by the HSUS Gulf States regional office staff, was a major step forward in solving the pet overpopulation problem at the 92 shelters in the state.

Problems with commercial dog-breeding establishments called puppy mills are particularly evident in the Midwest, and our office staff there investigated the traffic in puppies and kittens through gun and dog auctions, pet shops, and puppy mills throughout the region.

Special Projects

The HSUS's television series, "Living With Animals," appeared on more than 85 public broadcasting stations with a cumulative audience of more than 54 million viewers. The

program covered practical pet care, current events, and people in the news.

The HSUS sponsored "All Creatures Great and Small" on PBS stations in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco and contributed substantially to the National Coalition to Protect Our Pets. A new division, The Center for Respect of Life and the Environment, under the direction of Edward S. Duvin, began a dialogue with individual activists within the animal-protection movement and published a newsletter, *Animalines*. We supported in a comprehensive manner cooperative efforts with the General Federation of Women's Clubs and aided the activities of Awareness of Wildlife and Animal Rights Education.

Gifts to Other Societies

Part of The HSUS's commitment to animal welfare takes the form of financial support to and staff interaction with other organizations. In 1986, the Michigan Humane Society, the National Coalition to Protect Our Pets, The World Society for the Protection of Animals, Pacific and Northwest Animal Control, the Animal Rights Network, the Turtle Back Zoo, Friends of Washoe, Veterinarians for Animal Rights, Monitor, Animal Legal Defense Fund, National Trust for Protection of Animals, the American Horse Protection Association, and others received such support.

Administration and Management

The Humane Society of the United States maintains a headquarters building in Washington, D.C.; 9 regional office facilities; and the Norma Terris Humane Education Center. In addition, the society provides adequate equipment and personnel to administer the programs and business attendant to our responsibilities.

Membership Development

The impact of the animal-welfare movement is negatively affected by a small constituency. Consequently, The Humane Society of the United States has been involved in a vigorous campaign to increase our membership and our circle of influence through membership development.

The constituency of The HSUS is now in excess of 650,000 persons.

Fund-raising

The HSUS funds its programs through membership dues and general contributions. *Close-Up Reports* and a year-end appeal are the principal vehicles for seeking membership support. In addition, The HSUS continues to receive thoughtful gifts through bequests from faithful friends and members.



DIVISION REPORTS

NAAHE Announces 1987 Teacher of the Year

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE) has selected Dennis Boulton as the NAAHE Humane Education Teacher of the Year. Mr. Boulton, who was chosen from a nationwide field of candidates, is a life-science/health teacher at Traner Middle School in Reno, Nev. He has been recognized by NAAHE for his ability to incorporate a wide range of animal-protection issues into his curriculum areas.

Despite the long-standing tradition of teaching biology through dissection and other invasive procedures, Mr. Boulton is one of a growing number of teachers throughout the country who do not participate in these activities. Instead, he utilizes alternatives such as models, diagrams, and photographs in units on anatomy and physiology. He has also worked to introduce and enforce rules that prohibit harmful experiments from the Northern Nevada Science Fair.

In his life-science classes, Mr. Boulton's students have participated in activities focusing on seal biology, the exploitation of seals by humans, and rodeo cruelties (a topic not often discussed in Reno, where rodeos are



—Rick Lopez

NAAHE Humane Education Teacher of the Year Dennis Boulton brings science to life for a class in Reno.

very popular). They also complete a unit on the ethics and ecological effects of trapping and hunting. Here, Mr. Boulton's lessons focus on habitats, ecological environments, food chains, natural balance, and how hunting and trapping affect each detrimentally. Although hunting and trapping are very popular in Nevada, Mr. Boulton's approach to teaching

controversial topics, including factory farming and vegetarianism, in health-class nutrition discussions has received favorable reviews from students and teachers alike.

Mr. Boulton will be presented with his award by NAAHE director Patty Finch at the HSUS annual conference in Phoenix in October.

Institute for the Study of Animal Problems Grapples with Timely Issues

Two controversial issues have occupied much of the institute's time during the last three months. First was the U.S. Department of Agriculture's plan to initiate a new hot-iron face-branding program for cattle. It proposed to brand with a two-inch by three-inch "M" over a million cattle being imported from Mexico this year to identify these animals permanently. The government fears the spread of bovine tuberculosis, common in Mexican cattle, once the imported stock enter the U.S., where they will be raised on pasture for six to eight months prior to feedlot "finishing" and slaughter. The institute is in-

vestigating other potential risks of the program, including what will happen to wildlife exposed to infected cattle or to zoo animals fed any contaminated parts of tubercular cattle.

The other issue, which has evoked more immediate media response worldwide than any other animal-welfare-related issue since the inception of ISAP, is the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's ruling that all genetically modified animals can be patented (see the article on page 6). Even if we succeed, through legislation, in blocking this outrageous ruling, we have a long struggle ahead to shift the prevailing, human-centered

attitude toward animals and the rest of creation to one that is more creation-centered and respectful of the sanctity and inherent nature of our fellow animals.

In May, the institute's director, Dr. Michael W. Fox, appeared on British national television to discuss the animal-welfare and agricultural implications of genetic engineering biotechnology and, in June, gave the keynote address at the annual conference of the Canadian Association for Laboratory Animal Science in Edmonton, Alberta.

The HSUS Helps "20/20" Expose Cattle Baron: Television Show Focuses on History of Animal Neglect

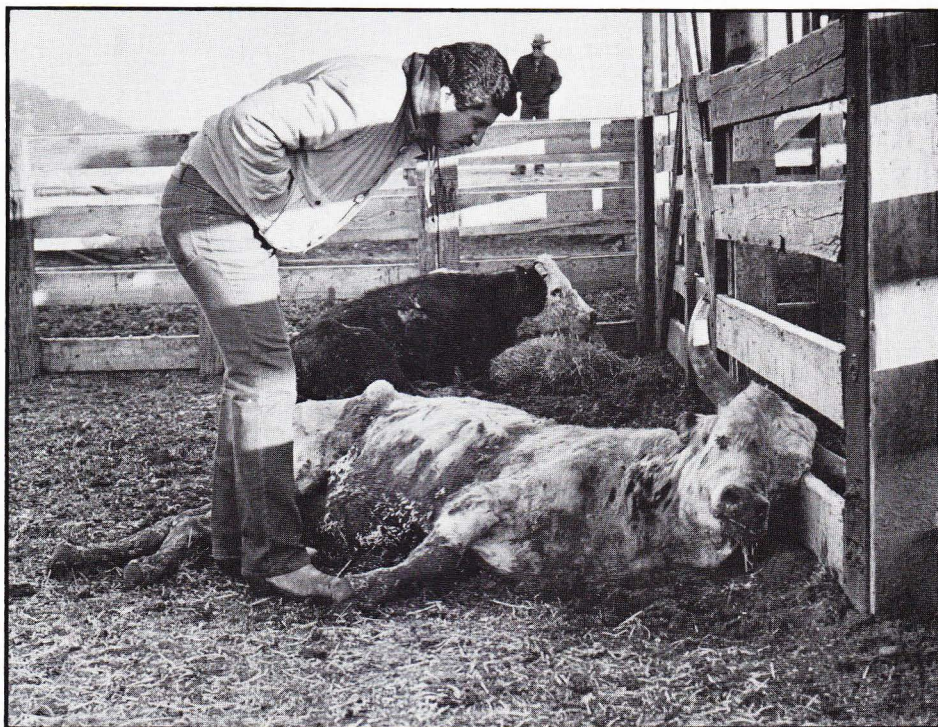
In January, American television viewers were shocked by the ABC show "20/20"'s exposé of Nevada-based cattleman John Jay Casey and its accusations that the seventy-year-old multimillionaire is allegedly responsible for the destruction of public lands and the starvation deaths of hundreds of cattle for tax purposes. Mr. Casey's practices have angered fellow ranchers and frustrated federal agencies, rural sheriff's departments, local humane and animal-control authorities, and The HSUS for years.

Mr. Casey has publicly denied the allegations in the media and continues to maintain what has been called one of the largest herds in the cattle business. He came to The HSUS's attention in 1985, when, responding to numerous complaints from ranchers and local authorities in three western states, investigators Eric Sakach and Paul Miller began piecing together Mr. Casey's history. "What we found," said Mr. Sakach, "could best be described as a trail of legal actions and animal carcasses that led to a man who, despite his lengthy history, has been able to continue to operate [his cattle business]." The investigators uncovered problems involving Mr. Casey over a twenty-year period and occurring in four states.

His earliest difficulties seemed to surface with the federal government. It was reported by news media that his permits on two ranches in Beaverhead County, Montana, were revoked by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and suspended by the U.S. Forest Service in 1966 and 1969 after Mr. Casey's cattle overgrazed the range, causing erosion and threatening an endangered species of fish.

Mr. Casey has been the object of so many disciplinary actions by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management over the years that the federal government has permanently canceled his grazing privileges, worth more than \$15 million, on federal lands in California and Nevada.

The HSUS has learned that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has also been on Mr. Casey's trail—recently filing charges against him for allegedly transporting cattle between



HSUS investigator Eric Sakach inspects dead cattle found in loading pens in Klamath County, Oregon, during the investigation of John Casey.

states without necessary blood tests and health permits.

Ironically, information recently released by the USDA reveals Mr. Casey as the fourth largest recipient of federal funds under the buy-back program that pays farmers to slaughter their cows in an effort to curb surplus milk production. Mr. Casey has collected a stupendous \$6.5 million under this arrangement!

In 1975, Mr. Casey was convicted of twenty counts of animal neglect and fined \$1,500 in Lassen County, California, after authorities discovered dead and dying cattle at his 65,000-acre Dodge Ranch, northeast of Susanville. In 1985, he pleaded no contest to three of thirty-three counts of branding cattle that didn't belong to him, and, currently, he faces seventy-two counts of cruelty to animals stemming from a case involving more than 1,800 head at the same ranch last winter. (The Haven Humane Society in Redding, California, assisted authorities there by providing funds to aid in the feeding of impounded cattle.)

At the request of Oregon authorities,

Mr. Sakach traveled to Klamath County, Oregon, in December of 1985 to assist Klamath County Humane Society investigators and the Klamath County Sheriff's Department in yet another case involving the deaths of a reported 271 cattle found on pasture leased by Mr. Casey. The cost of prosecuting so many individual cases in an economically depressed community led Klamath Falls authorities to file only three misdemeanor charges in conjunction with this case. Through a plea bargain, Mr. Casey was eventually convicted of polluting an irrigation canal with dead animals—a misdemeanor—and fined just \$495 in this case.

"That a case was filed against Mr. Casey at all is somewhat remarkable," said Mr. Sakach. The Washoe (Nevada) County district attorney's office had declined to file charges against Mr. Casey after a sheriff's deputy found more than 100 dead cattle bearing Mr. Casey's upside-down spade brand near Gerlach, Nevada, in 1984.

In California, the Monterey County

district attorney's office also refused to prosecute Mr. Casey. It offered the rationale that he had already been cited for mistreating the same group of animals by officials in Klamath Falls, after information was presented that a tallow company had picked up 267 dead cows over a 100-day period at a feedlot in Soledad, California, about two years previously.

Over the past several years, the condition of Mr. Casey's cattle has generated complaints in at least ten counties in California, Nevada, and Oregon.

The case against Mr. Casey in Oregon

has had some benefit. Rep. Bernie Agrons introduced H.B. 2765, which would make it a Class C felony if more than ten animals are the victims of neglect, with a possible prison term of up to five years and/or a fine of up to \$100,000.

In February, HSUS West Coast Regional Director Charlene Drennon received a letter from "20/20" producer Karyn Taylor, thanking us for the help and support given the television staff during its year-long investigation. Ms. Taylor stated, "Without all the leads,

contacts, documents, and photos you supplied, we would not have been able to document Mr. Casey's activities as thoroughly as we did, nor would we have been able to cover as much territory in as short a time."

We've learned that viewer response to the "20/20" segment has been overwhelmingly positive, and ABC Television has offered to make copies of the tape available to interested lawmakers.

A Year of PETS

"Energetic and compelling."

"Very informative...provided me with new ideas and methods..."

Recent participants in The HSUS's Professional Education and Training Service (PETS) seminars in Sacramento, California, and Washington, D.C., gave the programs high marks for their coverage of fund-raising, employee supervision, communications, and other management skills.

The HSUS designed the PETS program to meet the need for professional development of management and

executive-level animal-control staff. Each three-day session includes speakers from The HSUS, such as Vice President Phyllis Wright and Director for Animal Sheltering and Control Barbara A. Cassidy, and outside experts in management-related fields.

Those completing a PETS seminar receive a certificate and the opportunity to pledge adherence to HSUS standards for animal sheltering and control, based upon our guidelines for shelter policies,

responsible adoption programs, and humane methods of euthanasia. Their sponsoring organizations are invited to subscribe to those standards as well.

The PETS seminars have been highly successful in their first full year. They are limited to thirty participants on a first-come, first-served basis. For more information on PETS, contact Barbara A. Cassidy, The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

The HSUS's Barbara Cassidy (standing) greets participants in a recent PETS seminar.



Improving Air Transport for Companion Animals

In March, Rep. Tom Lantos of California gathered representatives of the airline industry, government agencies, the Congressional Spouses' Caucus on Environmental and Animal Protection, and The HSUS to discuss abuses in the transportation by air of companion animals and to review the congressman's proposals for improving pet transportation.

"I have been very concerned about the horror stories that have been told to me by constituents and friends which involved transporting pets on airlines," Rep. Lantos explained. "The problem is one that needed to be examined. I wanted to know how serious and widespread it is. I wanted to know if we could take some concrete action to eliminate these unfortunate problems."

While legislation enacted in 1976 was intended to protect animals from abuse during air transport, inspections by U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials are infrequent and often ineffective. Problems continue to plague three major areas of pet transport: unsafe environmental conditions, improper handling, and misrouting and delays (see the Fall 1985 *HSUS News*).

Death and injury of pets traveling by air occur most often because of poor environmental conditions in travel kennels, airport holding areas, and airplane cargo bays. Most airlines offer only oral guidelines—if any—for preparing a pet for transport; thus, pets are often over-



On its way: baggage handlers load a crated pet onto a waiting plane.

watered and fed, heavily tranquilized, or poorly kenneled. Extremes in temperature have led to hyperthermia, heart failure, and death. In addition, placement of animals near harmful substances, such as dry ice, has caused serious illness, in some cases.

Improper loading and unloading of kennels were other concerns of the group. While skis, golf clubs, and bicycles are routinely hand-carried to their owners at many airports, pet crates are simply loaded onto airport luggage conveyor belts, resulting in stress and possible injury to the animal.

The misrouting and delay of animals generate complaints of animals being left for long periods without food or water, among other abuses.

Rep. Lantos's draft proposals incorporate many of the safety and education measures discussed at the meeting. Participants agreed that progress could best be made through a comprehensive education campaign for both pet owners and baggage handlers. Toward that end, a film dealing with the safe transportation of companion animals, prepared by the USDA, was suggested as required viewing for airline personnel who handle pets. In the past, the film had received only limited distribution.

HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals Phyllis Wright recommended that signs be posted in airports listing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of persons to be contacted when

problems arise. Placing more personal responsibility for the welfare of pets on their airport handlers was recommended as a means of heightening the concern of airline personnel.

All participants in the discussion agreed that written instructions from airlines, outlining the necessary preparation procedure for traveling pets, are essential.

"I think we made significant progress at our meeting," said Rep. Lantos. "Airline officials are now more aware of the problem, air transportation companies know about the importance of training and are aware of the problem areas, and the Department of Agriculture will be more attentive because of Congressional interest that has been shown. We will have to continue monitoring the situation closely," the congressman cautioned, "but we did make a good beginning."

Phyllis Wright urges HSUS members to write their senators and congressman and ask them to contact Rep. Lantos and support this issue (addresses are in the Federal Report on page 31). Ms. Wright would like to hear from you if you have been involved in an incident while transporting a companion animal by air (The HSUS, 2100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20037). With summer vacationers and their pets taking to the skies in increasing numbers, we need your help to make the skies friendly—and safe—for companion animals.



Rep. Tom Lantos has a longtime interest in the safety of companion animals.

"Breakfast of Cruelty" Boycott Prompts Action by Egg, Pork Producers

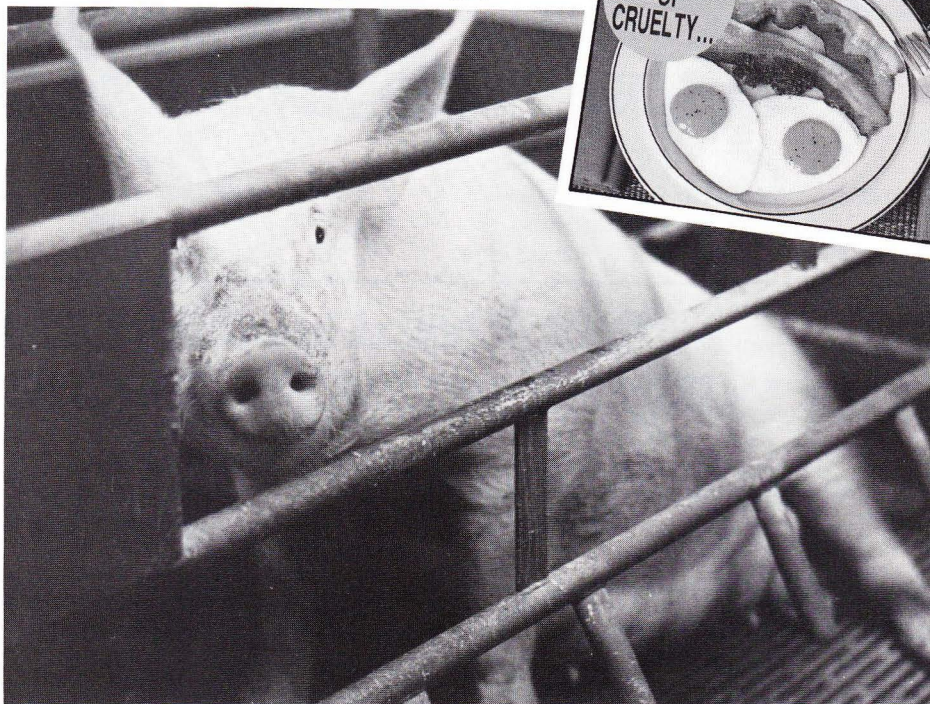
"They came from every walk of life, from teachers, from a Catholic nun, from the child of a chicken farmer," reads an article in the March 16 issue of *Poultry Times*. "The mail is coming in from all fifty states, and the UEP office is also receiving telephone calls." The article was referring to the tens of thousands of postcards pouring into the Georgia offices of the United Egg Producers (UEP), postcards in which you and other HSUS members pledged to boycott the "breakfast of cruelty" until UEP adopts humane reforms for the care and housing of laying hens. According to *Poultry Times*, HSUS members didn't stop at postcards, but many of you actually wrote personal letters to the UEP and members of Congress, deploring the cramped, inhumane conditions under which battery-caged hens are forced to live out their lives.

"As a result of your letter," explained UEP President Albert Pope to many HSUS members, "the UEP Board will review its guidelines for 'Good Husbandry Practices of Laying Hens.'" According to Mr. Pope, pressure from HSUS members has prompted the UEP to establish a panel of animal-health scientists to "help UEP review its guidelines and suggest the most humane practices for the handling of chickens. . . . We. . . will work hard to be responsible and responsive to your concerns."

The National Pork Producers Council (NPPC), too, had a surprising and immediate reaction to the thousands of postcards that flooded the association's Des Moines, Iowa, headquarters. Not only were your cards displayed at the NPPC's annual meeting at the National Pork Congress in Indianapolis, but the association also adopted a resolution aimed at *enhancing* the welfare of hogs. "In a surprising and unusual move for a livestock association," reported Knight-Ridder newspapers, "members of the National Pork Producers Council. . . voted to support a resolution on animal welfare."

The resolution states that pork producers "fully recognize their moral and legal responsibilities to treat their livestock humanely and to constantly search for better ways to improve the

Our "breakfast of cruelty" postcards are having an impact on pork and egg producers.



—Compassion in World Farming

A breeding sow imprisoned in a farrowing pen is a victim of "the breakfast of cruelty."

welfare of the livestock in their care."

Just how committed the NPPC is to improving the welfare of hogs remains anyone's guess. The resolution on humane concerns also calls for state legislatures to establish and enforce model laws to protect producers from "unlawful acts. . . by overzealous animal activists." Ominously, just days before our postcard campaign, NPPC President Ron Kahle had informed The HSUS that insufficient research had been conducted to indicate whether sows immobilized in gestation crates actually suffer. According to Mr. Kahle, NPPC is funding such research; however, "so long as the scientific evidence. . . remains inconclusive, the NPPC would have no basis for making recommendations for major changes."

Whether recent progressive actions taken by both the UEP and the NPPC represent public relations ploys or genuine concern, there remains much to be done to alleviate the abuses on America's factory farms. The HSUS is currently conducting a nationwide search for those poultry and livestock producers who rear their animals under less intensive/more humane conditions. We've recently be-

gun to place ads in both regional and national farming publications, urging individuals who have implemented humane production practices to contact us. We've also joined forces with the Organic Foods Production Association of North America, a large trade association of organic producers, distributors, and retailers, and with the Organic Crop Improvement Association, a farmer-based organization that is involved in verifying that producers raise their animals under organic/less intensive conditions. The work of these groups will be extremely helpful as we compile our national listing of conscientious farmers for distribution to concerned consumers. We'll be sure to let you know when that directory becomes available.

Finally, despite the UEP's favorable response to your cards and letters, we must now keep pressure on both pork and egg producers to improve conditions for millions of hogs and hens—not just talk about it. It's now more important than ever for our members to boycott the breakfast of cruelty until *real* progress is made toward adopting humane reforms industrywide!



Making a Difference ...for Animals

1987 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

The New Adams Hilton, Phoenix, Arizona
October 14-17, 1987

To confer, the dictionary tells us, is to come together to compare views or take counsel. The HSUS's 1987 annual conference promises to offer participants ample opportunity to do just that.

On Wednesday, October 14, The HSUS's educational division, The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, will offer a pre-conference symposium, "Humane Education: Crucial Lessons for Today's Children." Those attending will have the choice of sixteen different, carefully selected topics in a roundtable format, chaired by workshop leaders from around the country.

On Thursday, the conference will open with addresses by artist and educator Dr. Amy Freeman Lee and philosopher Dr. Tom Regan. Friday's guest speakers will include the Western Hemisphere regional director for the World Society for the Protection of Animals, John C. Walsh, and director of higher education programs for The HSUS, Dr. Randall Lockwood. A unique forum on "Being, Becoming, and Staying Humane" will complete the day's program. A wide variety of workshops on Thursday and Saturday will give conference participants the opportunity to

increase their understanding of specific issues facing the animal-protection community.

No conference Saturday would be complete without our traditional banquet, and this year promises to offer its own surprises, including the introduction of a new annual award.

If you have ever been to Phoenix, you know that the desert Southwest will provide a beautiful natural setting for this year's conference. And, if you have never been there, you now have the perfect opportunity to explore Arizona's colorful history and scenery.

We'll see you there.

Hotel Information

New Adams Hilton room rates for the conference are: single, \$65; double, \$68. Rates will be honored from Saturday, October 10 through Monday, October 19, inclusive.

Travel Note

United Air Lines has been named "Official Carrier" for The HSUS 1987 annual conference. To obtain a discount of 5 percent off any round-trip coach fare to and from Phoenix for which you qualify or a minimum of 40 percent off normal coach fares with no minimum-stay or advance-purchase requirements,

call United toll-free at 800-521-4041, seven days a week, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. ET and give the agent the HSUS account number, 7135-D.

Come to the Desert

For those conferees who would like to visit the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum outside Tucson, The Humane Society of the United States has arranged bus transportation, admission to the museum, and a guided tour for \$10 per person. (Lunch can be purchased at the museum snack bar.) This all-day trip will be limited to the first 45 conferees who register for it. Buses will leave the New Adams Hilton Hotel at 9:15 a.m. on Sunday, October 18, and return at approximately 6:00 p.m.

Conceived to stress the vital interrelationships of the land, water, plants, wildlife, and people of the great Sonoran Desert Region, the museum is as much botanical garden and geological interpretive center as it is zoological park. More than 200 species of live animals and 300 species of plants are exhibited in a setting designed to display the creatures and plants as naturally as possible.

HSUS 1987 ANNUAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Tuesday, October 13

7:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
Registration

Wednesday, October 14

8:00 a.m.-Noon
Registration

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

**Humane Education: Crucial Lessons
for Today's Children**

A day-long symposium by the National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education, a division of The Humane Society of the United States. Co-hosted by the Western Humane Educators Association.

Welcome/Introductory Remarks

John A. Hoyt, HSUS president

General Sessions

New Horizons for Humane Education
Patty A. Finch, director, NAAHE
Humane Education's Golden Opportunity
William DeRosa, assistant director, NAAHE

Four Roundtable Sessions

Choice of 16 topics and presenters

1. **ABC Resources for Teachers**
Dee Kotinas, Animals Benefit Club of Arizona
2. **Across the Curriculum Resources from NAAHE**
Barbara Westerfield, Central California SPCA
3. **Animals in the Classroom: Yes or No**
Judy Golden, Massachusetts SPCA

4. **Becoming a Resource for Teachers and State Education Associations**
Vickie Butts, Humane Society of Jefferson County
5. **Boys: The Forgotten Majority**
William DeRosa
6. **The Care and Feeding of Volunteers and Docents**
Karen Meisenheimer, Peninsula Humane Society
7. **Humane Education Clubs for Kids**
Ken White, San Francisco SPCA
8. **Kids & Critters Resources for You**
Charlotte Moore, Kids & Critters
9. **Make It and Take It Home: Art Projects Kids Will Love**
Bev Armstrong, Kids & Critters
10. **Pre-school Programs**
Lynne Smith, Progressive Animal Welfare Society
11. **Projects for Kids That Care**
Robin Harwin, Santa Barbara Humane Society
12. **Summer Programs/Family Programs for Humane Education**
Mickey Zeldes, Marin Humane Society
13. **Thinking Big: Humane Education for Colleges of Education and District-Wide Adoption**
Fenna Gatty, science specialist, Searles Elementary School, Union City, Calif.
14. **The University Connection**
Dr. Randall Lockwood, director, Higher Education Programs, HSUS
15. **What Educators Should Know About Hunting and Trapping**
Dr. John Grandy, vice president, Wildlife and Environment, HSUS
16. **When They Want You to Wear Twenty Hats: Making Humane Education a Priority**
Lori Sechrist, Humane Society of Pomona Valley

Awards luncheon (included in registration)

Address: **A Larger Vision**
Edward S. Duvin, author, *Animalines*

Also Featuring

Demonstrations of Humane Education
Teacher Workshops
with Phoenix-area teachers
A teacher panel
Exhibits
A reception immediately following the symposium

Wednesday, October 14

Annual Conference Program

2:00 p.m.-6:30 p.m.
Registration

8:00 p.m.

Get Acquainted Social/Cash Bar

Thursday, October 15

8:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
Registration

9:00 a.m.

Opening Remarks

Patricia Forkan, senior vice president, program moderator
Coleman Burke, chairman, Board of Directors
John A. Hoyt, president

9:15 a.m.

Keynote Address: Care Enough to Make the Difference

Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

10:15 a.m.

Break—Happy No-Birth-Day Party

Making a Difference ...for Animals

11:15 a.m.

Address: The Discipline of Animal Rights

Dr. Tom Regan, president, Culture and Animals Foundation

Noon-1:30 p.m.

Book Sale

Humane Education Materials Adopt-A-Teacher Booth

1:30 p.m.-3:15 p.m.

Workshops

1. **State Animal Welfare Laws: Now and in the Future**
Ann Church, Charlene Drennon, Marc Paulhus
2. **Editing and Publishing Your Newsletter Effectively***
Deborah Salem
3. **Pound Seizure Update**
Dr. Martin Stephens, Dr. Michael A. Giannelli
4. **Don't End Up in Court!**
Roger Kindler
5. **Regulating Euthanasia in the Animal Shelter**
Barbara Cassidy

3:15 p.m.

Break

3:30 p.m.-5:15 p.m.

Workshops

1. **State Anti-Cruelty Laws: Sometimes the Animals' Only Protection**
Eric Sakach, Kurt Lapham, Joyce Tischler
2. **Newsletters: A Useful Public Relations Tool***
Deborah Reed
3. **The WSPA International "Partnership Program"**
John Walsh
4. **Factory Farming: How Can We Make a Difference?**
Dr. Michael Fox, Gail Eisnitz
5. **Exotic Birds: Ending the Suffering**
Dr. Susan Lieberman, Marc Paulhus

7:00 p.m.

Kindness Begins at Home

A demonstration of an exciting concept in humane education and public relations: shelter-sponsored programs for parents and children and take-home activities for the family to share. Featuring Phoenix-area parents and their young children learning about safety in interacting with dogs.
Patty Finch, moderator

8:00 p.m.

Film Festival

John Dommers, moderator

Friday, October 16

8:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Registration

9:00 a.m.

Annual Membership Meeting

Coleman Burke, chairman, presiding
President's Report
Treasurer's Report
Elections Committee Report
Elections to Nominating Committee

Resolutions Committee Report

10:30 a.m.

Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.

Establishing Animal Protective Programs in Less Developed Countries—A Clash of Cultures

John Walsh, regional director, World Society for the Protection of Animals

11:30 a.m.

Address: Pathways to Compassion

Dr. Randall Lockwood, director, Higher Education Programs, HSUS

Noon-1:30 p.m.

Book Sale

Humane Education Materials Adopt-A-Teacher Booth

1:30 p.m.

Forum: Being, Becoming, and Staying Humane: Personal Perspectives

Dr. Randall Lockwood, moderator

A Shift in Thinking

Patty A. Finch

Burning Bright Without Burning Out

Hurt "Bill" Smith

Ideals in Action

Edward S. Duvin

Humaneness: The Bottom Line

Michael McFarland

3:30 p.m.

Break

4:00 p.m.

Forum Support-Group Workshops

Led by:

1. Randall Lockwood, Michael Fox
2. Patty A. Finch, John A. Hoyt
3. Hurt "Bill" Smith, Phyllis Wright
4. Edward S. Duvin, Paul G. Irwin
5. Michael McFarland, Patricia Forkan

8:00 p.m.

Feature Film: Voices I Have Heard

Dr. Tom Regan

Saturday, October 17

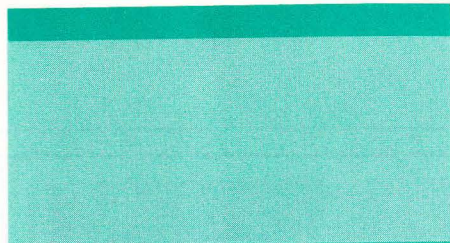
8:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.

Registration

9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

Workshops

1. **Predator Control and Trapping: New Developments, Old Cruelties**
Dr. John Grandy, Guy Hodge
2. **Getting Your Story on Television**
John Kelly, Kathy Bauch
3. **Build Your Case on Behalf of Laboratory Animals**
Dr. Martin Stephens
4. **ABCs of Shelter Operation**
Phyllis Wright, Barbara Cassidy
5. **Cockfighting: Still Legal in the USA!**
Ann Church, Robert Baker, William R. Meade



10:30 a.m.

Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Workshops

1. **National Wildlife Refuges: An HSUS Campaign**
Dr. John Grandy
2. **Living the Humane Ethic**
Guy Hodge, Gail Eisnitz
3. **The HSUS Overpopulation Campaign: Reaching the Public**
Phyllis Wright
4. **Eliminating Animal Abuse in the Schools**
William DeRosa, Kim Sturla, Dennis Boulton, Dr. Martin Stephens
5. **Vicious-Dog Laws: Some Protect, Some Don't**
Dr. Randall Lockwood

Lunch/Afternoon

On your own

6:30 p.m.

Reception/Cash Bar

7:30 p.m.

Awards Banquet

John A. Hoyt, master of ceremonies
Presentation of the NAAHE Teacher of the Year Award
Inauguration of the James Herriot Award
Presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal

Adjournment of Conference

Sunday, October 18

Field Trip: Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson

**Conferees should bring samples of their organization's newsletter to these workshops.*

REGISTRATION FORM

1987 Annual Conference The Humane Society of the United States

Please check:

Cost

Per Person Total

- ☐ **HSUS Annual Conference**
Oct. 15-17.....\$60 \$ _____
Includes general sessions, workshops, and awards banquet. (Select meal and indicate number of people.)
☐ Fish _____ ☐ Vegetarian _____

- ☐ **Humane Education Symposium**
Wednesday, Oct. 14.....\$25 \$ _____
Includes luncheon

- ☐ **Special event: All-day bus trip to the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson**
Sunday, October 18.....\$10 \$ _____
Includes transportation and admission to the museum. Limited to first 45 registrants.

If you are unable to attend the entire conference, the fees per day and for the awards banquet are as follows:

Cost

Per Person Total

- ☐ Thursday, Oct. 15.....\$20 \$ _____
☐ Friday, Oct. 16.....\$20 \$ _____
☐ Saturday, Oct. 17.....\$10 \$ _____
(Awards banquet not included)
☐ Awards banquet, Saturday Evening.....\$30 \$ _____
(Select meal and indicate number of people.)
☐ Fish _____ ☐ Vegetarian _____

(Make checks payable to The HSUS;

U.S. funds only. Cancellation fee of

Total enclosed

\$ _____

\$10 will be charged after

Wednesday, Oct. 7.)

A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to Monday, Sept. 21, 1987.

If registration is for more than one person, please print additional names.

Complete and return this form with payment to HSUS Conference, 2100 L St. N.W., Washington, DC 20037

Name _____
please print

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP code _____



FEDERAL REPORT

New Voice against Puppy Mills

On May 20, Rep. Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico introduced H.J. Res. 287, which directs the secretary of agriculture to examine the effectiveness of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) in protecting dogs and puppies bred and raised in puppy mills. The Animal Welfare Act gives USDA responsibility for inspecting and regulating puppy mills; in introducing this legislation, Rep. Lujan expressed his concern that the AWA is not being properly enforced in this regard.

One of Rep. Lujan's constituents, Anna Harris of Albuquerque, contacted him to inform him of the dreadful conditions at puppy mills. Ms. Harris described the inadequate, filthy conditions under which puppies and breeding stock in other states are forced to live. She also expressed concern over the importation of diseased and poorly raised puppies into New Mexico.

As The HSUS has documented over a period of years, thousands of dogs that are used only as breeding stock in puppy mills are kept in small wire enclosures for their whole breeding lives. These dogs are denied any human companionship and are given only minimum health care and food. Other dogs are kept in inadequate wooden or metal enclosures with little protection from bitter cold winds, snow, rain, and hot, burning sun.

Rep. Lujan was appalled by the tragedy of puppy mills, and he ap-



Rep. Lujan's office

(From left) Phyllis Wright, Rep. Manuel Lujan, Jr., and Bob Baker relax prior to their press conference on puppy mills.

pealed to HSUS Vice President for Companion Animals Phyllis Wright and Field Investigator Bob Baker for help in publicizing the problem. They did just that at a press conference held in Rep. Lujan's Capitol Hill office in May.

Speaking for The HSUS, Phyllis Wright said, "My deepest concerns are not just for the puppies that are born into these conditions, but also for the breeding stock that must endure this cruel and inhumane existence for their entire lives." She commended Anna Harris for her actions: "This is a prime example of how one person can make a difference. Ms. Harris took the initiative to send Rep. Lujan information and brought this matter to his attention."

Bob Baker affirmed our support for H.J. Res. 287, saying, "The HSUS is looking forward to the day when dogs and puppies will no longer have to

endure the deplorable conditions in puppy mills. Through Rep. Lujan's resolution, Congress can have an impact on the daily lives of these poor dogs."

In a letter to his colleagues in the House, Rep. Lujan said, "Our devotion to animals carries a strong burden. They have given over to us the responsibility for their well-being, and they are helpless when exploited or cruelly treated. Many times, vulnerable puppies are shipped too early for safe survival. There are few, if any, safeguards to provide proper food, water, and shelter. Not many of these puppies will achieve the heritage of their breed."

Please write to your representative and ask him or her to cosponsor H.J. Res. 287. Then, take a moment to write Rep. Lujan a note of appreciation for his interest in the puppy-mill tragedy.

Ninety Days to Death?

The Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) recently proposed a new policy that would result in the destruction of all wild horses not placed in homes within ninety days of becoming available for adoption. Such a policy could result in the destruction of 10,000 wild horses and burros by the end of this year.

The HSUS, The American Horse Protection Association (AHPA), and

numerous other environmental and animal-welfare groups have joined forces to oppose BLM's new policy. The HSUS and AHPA sent a joint letter to Congress with both immediate and long-term recommendations intended to restore equity and balance to the management of public lands. The groups recommended (1) eliminating roundup funding in BLM's appropriation for fiscal year

1988; (2) prohibiting the killing of wild horses currently held in corrals; (3) encouraging adoptions through the Adopt-a-Horse program; and (4) introducing legislation to give wildlife and wild horses and burros a fair share of the public lands.

Please write to your senators and your representative, asking that they embrace our proposals to protect wild horses and burros.

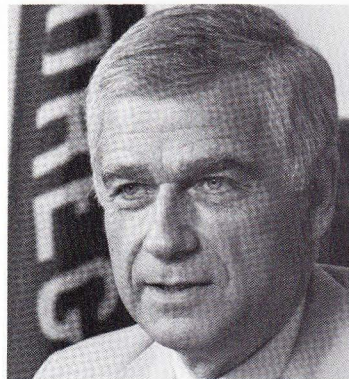


Thanks!

The HSUS would like to thank two special members of Congress who have recently distinguished themselves on our behalf.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon took the lead in the fight to prohibit the patenting of animals. He is organizing his senate colleagues to institute a moratorium on the issuing of patents for animal life (see story on page 6).

Rep. Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico introduced H.J. Res. 287 to upgrade conditions in puppy mills nationwide. Thanks to Rep. Lujan, the



—Sen. Hatfield's office

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield: we owe him our thanks.

misery endured by thousands of puppies and dogs each day will receive special congressional attention.

Back Again

Now that the 100th Congress is well underway, many of the bills that died in the 99th Congress have been reintroduced.

On March 17, Rep. Barbara Boxer of California reintroduced the Consumer Products Safe Testing Act, now known as H.R. 1635. In the 99th Congress, this bill was entitled the Humane Products Testing Act. H.R. 1635, stronger than its predecessor, labels the LD50 test an "acute toxicity test on animals which has been shown to be inaccurate, misleading, and unnecessary in product testing." Rep. Boxer's bill calls for the prohibition of the LD50 test and provides for the use of humane alternatives when testing consumer products that contain hazardous substances.

H.R. 1708, the Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act, was reintroduced by Rep. Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey on March 18. This bill is similar to the Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act Rep. Torricelli introduced last session. It calls for the

creation of a National Center for Research Accountability, an independent entity disseminating biomedical information among researchers in an effort to prevent the duplication of experiments performed on live animals.

Rep. Robert K. Dornan of California reintroduced his Anti-Live-Lure Act on March 5. H.R. 1433 is the same as the Anti-Live-Lure Act of the 99th Congress. It prohibits the use of live animals as visual lures in dog racing and dog training, a practice that claims the lives of an estimated 100,000 small animals each year.

H.R. 1770 was reintroduced by Rep. Charlie Rose of North Carolina on March 24. It grants any individual the right to civil action on his own behalf or on behalf of any animal protected by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA). USDA is currently charged with enforcing the AWA; if H.R. 1770 were enacted, citizens would have the right to sue USDA for failure to enforce the act properly.

Please write to your senators and your representative and urge them to support these bills.

Progress, Slow but Steady

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is progressing slowly through Congress in the reauthorization process. Hearings were held this spring in the House and Senate. Further work on the ESA was scheduled for May but was delayed due to a controversy over the use of turtle-excluder devices (TEDS) by the shrimp industry in the southeastern United States.

Shrimp fishermen, inadvertently catching sea turtles in their nets, cause the deaths of thousands of turtles in the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic, and Caribbean each year. Many of these turtles are endangered; some are on the brink of extinction. The turtle-excluder device is a small, cage-like apparatus that, when attached to a net, directs sea turtles away from the net and back to the ocean, significantly reducing turtle mortality. Despite a long and difficult negotiation process between animal-protection groups and the shrimp fishermen over the use of TEDS, a hard-won agreement seemed near just before the ESA hearings, only to collapse on further objections from the shrimpers. Federal regulations, due out in early June, were expected to solve the problem by requiring the use of TEDS in a manner acceptable to both protection groups and the shrimpers. Once the regulations were issued, the ESA was expected to resume its normal track in the reauthorization process.

The HSUS is on the alert for any amendments that would reduce ESA protection for threatened wolves and grizzly bears. To date, no such amendment has surfaced. Chances appear good for amendments that would strengthen the ESA by providing additional funds to enforce the act and establishing a system for monitoring candidate species.

Any member of the Senate may be reached c/o The U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Any representative may be reached c/o The House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.



AROUND THE REGIONS

Midwest

Kansas Bans Live Lures

The implementing legislation for pari-mutuel dog racing, which included a provision banning the use of live animals in the training of racing greyhounds, was signed by Gov. Mike Hayden on May 14, 1987.

Our efforts to ban the use of live lures were extremely critical, since about 40 percent of the nation's racing greyhounds are trained in Kansas. According to greyhound trainers and owners, the use of live lures is essential to the economic survival of the racing industry. They have openly advocated the use of live-animal lures and lobbied vigorously in opposition to the ban.

Midwest Regional Director Wendell Maddox and other animal protectionists in the state were relentless in their pursuit of the live-lure prohibition. Mr. Maddox said, "Although our work to keep dog racing out of the

state was unsuccessful, we are gratified that at least we were able to stop this cruel event."

Investigation Aids Lawmakers

Mr. Maddox and two HSUS field investigators recently conducted a week-long investigation of Kansas puppy mills to provide lawmakers with current information about existing conditions.

Lack of proper sanitation was one of the worst and most common problems. The majority of the facilities observed were filthy, and the odor was horrible. Some kennels had fecal material piled several feet high in runs. Many breeders keep their dogs in wire-bottom cages, so that the dogs' waste will fall through the bottom of the cages and eliminate the need for daily cleaning. At most puppy mills, piles of feces and puddles of urine were allowed to accumulate underneath the cages, becoming a potential source of serious disease. Wire-bottom

cages also create hardship for animals, many of which stand on the uncomfortable flooring their entire lives.

Insufficient food and water appeared to be chronic problems at most puppy mills. Most breeders expected a minimal amount of food and water to satisfy the nutritional needs of their dogs. Many breeders informed us that they provided most of the veterinary care for the animals themselves.

Many dogs were living in decrepit barns, wooden rabbit hutches, and old chicken coops. Some places were so dilapidated they did not provide sufficient shelter from the cold and snowy weather. Some dogs were observed shivering from the cold.

Our investigative findings were turned over to the state legislature to be used as evidence that inhumane conditions continue to exist in Kansas puppy mills. Since Kansas is the largest producer of pet dogs in the country, we are making every effort to see legislation is enacted to improve conditions for the animals there.

Southeast

New Era in Florida

Florida has had its first series of felony arrests for cockfighting since the law outlawing this activity went into effect last October. The Metro-Dade Police Department arrested fifty-two people at a cockfighting establishment in northwest Miami. Charges included baiting and fighting animals and illegal betting. Only a few of those arrested, primarily the proprietors, will face felony violations. The majority of participants will be charged with misdemeanors.

Between forty and forty-five roosters were at the site, but only the two fighting at the time of the raid were confiscated as evidence. Police reported they had no place to impound the remaining birds.

Other raids have also taken place this year in Broward County and Hialeah, north of Miami.

The Southeast Regional Office was instrumental in getting cockfighting outlawed in Florida. An unsuccessful attempt to legalize the blood sport has already been made this legislative session by a South Florida lawmaker. Because of the widespread popularity of the sport in some areas of the state, we expect such efforts to continue in future sessions. HSUS members can help by contacting legislators and expressing their concerns that cockfighting remain illegal in Florida.

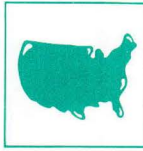
Too Little, Too Late?

A welcome step has been taken to save the Florida panther, an endangered species inhabiting remote stretches of South Florida. The Florida

Game and Freshwater Fish Commission has voted to expand the prohibition on the hunting of deer and wild hogs in the Fakahatchee Strand of Collier County, a major panther habitat. Research has shown the panther is dependent on deer and wild hogs for its food supply, but it is forced to compete for the animals with hunters.

Marc Paulhus, director of the Southeast Regional Office, and representatives of other environmental organizations, urged the commission to adopt the protective regulations and take further action to enhance the habitat and food supply for the panthers.

The greater food supply that will now be available to the panther in one of its last remaining habitats should have a positive influence on its overall health.



Mid-Atlantic

Rabies Symposium Success

The HSUS's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office cosponsored a symposium on rabies at Rutgers University on March 17, 1987. More than 200 participants attended the day-long program. Fifteen speakers led sessions on such topics as "Movement and Features of the Mid-Atlantic Raccoon Rabies Epizootic" and "The Effects of Raccoon Rabies on Management and Operation of an Animal-Control Shelter."

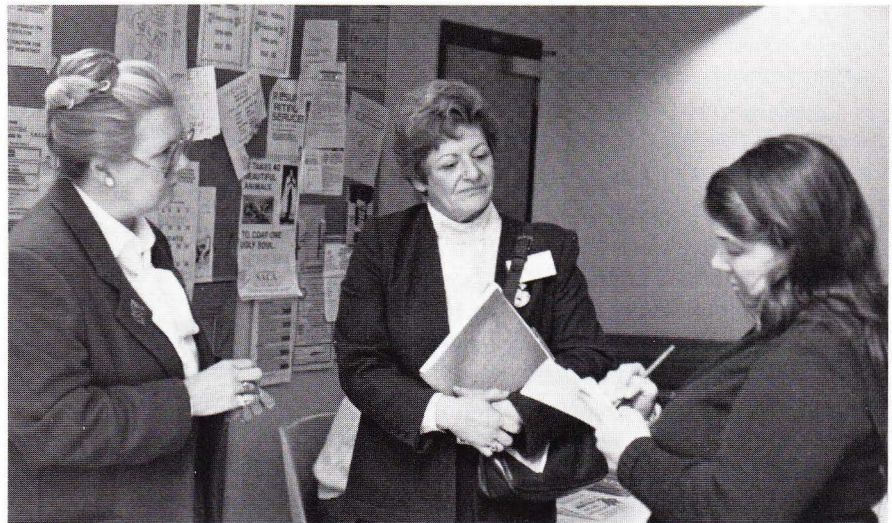
Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg served on the symposium committee with other sponsoring members from the New Jersey Health Officers Association, St. Hubert's Giralda, New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association, and the Plainfield Area Humane Society.

Pennsylvania Pigeon Shoot

For fifty-two years, the citizens of Hegins, Penn., have celebrated Labor Day with a live pigeon shoot that attracts 6,000 people from across the country (see the Winter 1987 *HSUS News*).

The earliest live pigeon shoots date to the 1880s. Flyer shoots, as such events are called, evolved into modern trap and skeet shooting except in places such as Hegins, where some people apparently still thrill to the spray of blood and feathers as pigeons are gunned down in the name of sport.

On February 24, 1987, Pennsylvania State Rep. Frank Pistella introduced H.B. 455 to ban live bird shoots in the commonwealth. The bill has twenty-five cosponsors. It would amend the state's criminal code by making it a misdemeanor of the second degree to use live birds as targets "for amusement, gain, as a test of skill in marksmanship, or any other purpose." It also provides penalties to per-



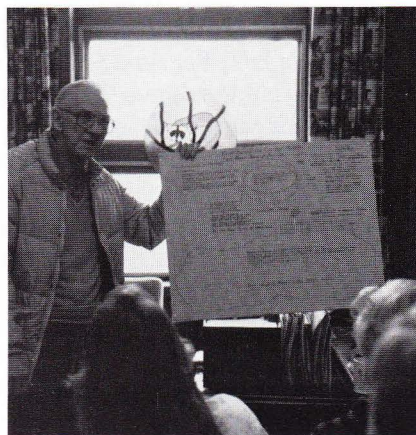
Mid-Atlantic Regional Director Nina Austenberg (left) and Annette Hirsch, chief of biological services for the New Jersey Department of Health, are interviewed by a New Jersey Star-Ledger reporter during the rabies symposium at Rutgers University.

sons leasing or providing space, or transporting, breeding, or keeping birds for the purpose of live bird shoots.

Rep. Pistella is requesting all Pennsylvanians to contact the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and request that H.B. 455 be considered. Please write Mr. William DeWeese, P.O. Box 96, Main Capitol, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

Let's Get Together

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Office staff assisted in creating three new cooper-



Charles Lane presents an alternative plan to hunting on wildlife refuges at the recent Great Swamp Task Force meeting.

ative efforts this spring. The Great Swamp Task Force grew out of the yearly protests to ban hunting at the Great Swamp Wildlife Refuge (see the Spring 1987 *HSUS News*).

It was agreed to support the concept of a deer birth-control plan and to encourage wildlife refuge officials to execute this plan. A committee was formed to begin organizing next year's protest.

New Jersey veterinarians, animal-control and -welfare personnel, breeders, fanciers, and consumers of unhealthy pet shop dogs have formed a consortium to encourage better regulations and greater public awareness regarding pets available for sale through pet shops. After attending a Parsippany, N. J., public hearing to respond to local pet shop complaints, many individuals representing these various groups organized to continue to deal with this problem statewide.

Mid-Atlantic Program Coordinator Rick Abel worked with a group of animal-control officers to form the New Jersey Certified Animal Control Officers Association. On April 30, the group adopted its bylaws and elected officers.



West Coast

Lapham Speaks

In May, West Coast Regional Investigator Kurt Lapham spoke at the Washington Federation of Humane Societies annual conference in Yakima. Representatives of animal-control agencies and humane societies from as far as Canada attended the two-day event. The West Coast Regional Office urges those Washington agencies that are not members of this federation to join in their efforts to improve the field of animal sheltering and control.

California Action

At the request of California assembly member Phil Isenberg's office, the West Coast Regional Office helped to write a bill designed to protect horses in rental stables. A.B. 1560 sets standards and conditions that, when it becomes law, will be enforceable under the civil code. Kurt Lapham testified for the bill before the Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee.

West Coast Regional Director Char Drennon and Administrative Assistant Christin Rogers attended meetings on the conditions under which veal calves are raised. California assembly mem-

ber Tom Bates has introduced A.B. 2653, which would make it illegal for calves to be raised in crates unless they can stand up, turn around, and lay down. It would also make it illegal to chain the calves.

Char Drennon asked Senator David Roberti's help when dogfighting in California was inadvertently reduced to a lesser crime through a parole bill passed in the last session. As a result, the senator introduced S.B. 1623, which would once again make dogfighting a felony. The West Coast Regional Office contacted a number of law-enforcement agencies for their support on the bill, and investigator Eric Sakach prepared testimony for the Senate Judiciary Committee, which passed the bill. In spite of the encouragement S.B. 1623 is getting from law-enforcement agencies around the state, letters of support are still needed. Please contact your state assembly member and Gov. George Deukmejian at State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Letters of opposition are urgently needed on assembly member Nolan Frizzelle's bill, A.B. 1358. This bill, sponsored by the California Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA),

will make it illegal for anyone except a licensed veterinarian to own or lease low-cost spay/neuter clinics. This is a direct and unacceptable attack on the few low-cost clinics currently in operation through humane societies and other nonprofit organizations around the state. Please write to the CVMA (5231 Madison Ave., Sacramento, CA 95841; phone 916-344-4985) and assembly member Nolan Frizzelle (State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814; phone 916-445-8377) and tell them you want A.B. 1358 dropped before it further endangers the future of our much-needed low-cost spay/neuter clinics.

Thanks Due In Oregon

Thanks to our activist members in Oregon for their help in having H.B. 2463, introduced at the request of the Humane Society of the Willamette Valley in Salem, signed into law by the governor. The bill revises the law on dogfighting and increases the penalty to a Class C felony, punishable by imprisonment up to five years, a \$100,000 fine, or both. It also creates a new crime, participating in dogfighting, with penalties of up to one year imprisonment, a fine of \$2500, or both.

New England

Bounty Opposed

Like their fathers and grandfathers before them, children in the small town of Hopkinton, R.I., can still pick up a little pocket money by killing woodchucks and delivering the noses to their town clerk. For each nose, the "bounty hunters" can earn fifteen cents.

When the Rhode Island chapter of Friends of Animals initiated a cam-

paign to end this practice, the HSUS New England Regional Office joined with the group to oppose the 200-year-old tradition.

Efforts to have the town council abandon the bounty failed, so a move was made to encourage townspeople to scratch the bounty appropriation of \$25.00 from the town's budget at the yearly financial town meeting. By a vote of 87 to 61, the residents agreed to keep the antiquated bounty program intact.

Both animal-protection groups agreed to return next year to see the

bounty funds voted out of the budget. HSUS members and friends are encouraged to write letters opposing the bounty to Sandra Johanson, Mayor, Town Hall, Hopkinton, RI 02833.

HSUS Offers Reward

The New England Regional Office has initiated a \$1,000.00 reward for information leading to the prosecution and conviction of anyone who treats cruelly any animal that participates in a pulling contest.

According to New England Re-



Great Lakes

The Shooting Stops

The shooting of a family pet in Vallejo, Calif., in March set off a storm of controversy over that city's policy of shooting stray and feral dogs. While flushing a pack of dogs from a marsh backing a residential street, officers shot and seriously wounded a pet labrador retriever.

Soon after an unsatisfying meeting with Vallejo City officials, representatives of the Marin Humane Society, and Concerned People for Animal Welfare of Vallejo, in which officials refused to discuss the issue of instituting a written firearms policy for animal-control officers, HSUS Investigator Eric Sakach contacted the Vallejo City Council. He advised the council of its high liability risks in such situations and the illegality of shooting stray dogs. He recommended it investigate the many other methods of controlling feral dog packs and institute a written firearms policy.

The City of Vallejo has stopped shooting dogs to control wild packs. It is investigating the development of a firearms policy and the institution of other, more humane methods of dealing with its problem.

Stomping through Statehouses

The Great Lakes Regional Office was bustling with work on proposed legislation early in 1987, with all legislatures in session at once.

We were gratified when a pound seizure prohibition bill introduced in West Virginia almost made it through one chamber of the legislature before time ran out on the state's very short legislative session. Getting the lawmakers' attention on this very important issue is, in itself, a major victory.

Indiana relished a victory of its own when it finally passed legislation that bans the use of the high-altitude decompression chamber in the state. With the exception of research facilities, electrocution is also outlawed for animal euthanasia. It is now illegal for businesses that raise animals for their fur to use electrocution to kill these animals.

After two Ohioans died as a result of dog attacks, Ohio went to work to develop and pass legislation that would put the burden of animal attacks on the animals' owners. Rep. Robert Hickey authored legislation

that would make it a felony to own a dog that attacks and kills a person. We urge our Ohio members to let their state senators know they would like to see this bill passed. It is now in the Ohio senate awaiting passage through the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

Sam Seized

In a case widely publicized locally, Great Lakes Regional Program Coordinator Tina Nelson was instrumental in having Sam, a sixteen-year-old chimpanzee housed in a filthy, cistern-like structure in an Ohio bar, removed from those premises in April. Ms. Nelson began her investigation after receiving numerous complaints about the primate's living conditions. She gained access to Sam's quarters on two occasions, then signed an affidavit enabling the sheriff's department of Foster, Ohio, to confiscate the primate. Sam had been found living in an unventilated, dark area littered with cigarette butts, cans, urine, and feces.

Two veterinarians and a primatologist assisted in the seizure. Cruelty-to-animals charges were filed against Sam's owner, and a jury trial was scheduled for June 13, 1987.

Gulf States

Legislative Activities Bode Well

At press time, S.B. 1061, a cock-fighting bill proposed by our Gulf States Regional Office and introduced by State Sen. John Leedom, was making its way through Texas senate and house subcommittee hearings. This bill includes felony penalties, fines for spectators, and confiscation of participants' vehicles and equipment. The Gulf States office is following S.B. 1061 closely and has kept members of

The HSUS's Texas Action Alert Team fully informed of its progress.

The model spay/neuter bill proposed to the Texas Humane Information Network by The HSUS for support has passed the senate committee to which it was assigned. We can only hope this important bill will have smooth sailing after conquering this hurdle.

There will be no pari-mutuel dog racing in Oklahoma for another year. The Gulf States office staff wrote to state legislators and the governor, urging defeat of legislation that would have allowed dog racing in the Sooner State.

gional Director John Dommers, "Frank Ribaud, our regional investigator, has good reason to believe that there is a substantial amount of cruelty associated with the training and conditioning of oxen, horses, and ponies used in weight-pulling events. We hope our reward will assist us in gaining documented information to help stop these practices."

The Connecticut Humane Society offers a similar \$1,000.00 reward, which can be combined with The HSUS's reward in the Constitution State.



LAW NOTES

Standing under the Animal Welfare Act Restricted

A recent case decided by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit continues a trend of restricting the ability of animal-welfare and other advocacy organizations to use the courts to further their organizational missions. In *International Primate Protection Foundation v. Institute for Behavioral Research* (IBR), the plaintiffs (which included several animal-protection groups) sought to be named the legal guardians of seventeen laboratory monkeys. The monkeys were in the custody of local authorities while the director of IBR was tried on a criminal charge for inhumane care of the animals. (His conviction was later overturned by the Maryland Court of Appeals.) The plaintiffs brought their action in federal court under the federal Animal Welfare Act, which provides for the humane treatment and care of animals in research facilities.

IBR moved to dismiss the case on the grounds that the plaintiffs lacked standing to bring the suit. The federal district court granted the dismissal. On appeal, the court of appeals affirmed the decision, holding that the plaintiffs had not shown that they "personally" had suffered some actual or threatened injury.

The basis for standing offered by the plaintiff organizations was their interest, as animal-welfare organizations, in the humane treatment of animals and the detrimental impact upon such interest if the monkeys were returned to IBR. This claim was rejected by the court, which stated that "a mere interest in a problem," no matter how long-standing or how qualified the organization is to evaluate the problem, is insufficient by itself to create standing for the plaintiffs. The court also rejected claims to standing based on the plaintiffs' financial interest in the animals (they having contributed to the monkeys' care while the animals were in the custody of local authorities) and claims based on the interference in

the relationship between the plaintiffs and the monkeys.

The court also examined the intent of Congress behind the act and determined that administrative action is the proper form of enforcement, enforcement through private causes of action not being intended by Congress. The court held that it was Congress's intent to subordinate the act to the independence of research scientists. Underlying the opinion is an apparent concern by the court that private causes of action might disrupt research.

Legislation has been introduced to allow private causes of action to enforce the Animal Welfare Act. However, since "injury" to the plaintiff is considered a constitutionally based requirement for standing, it remains to be seen if such legislation would cure the problem posed by this case.

Unfortunately, the courts seem unimpressed by the dilemma implicit in such cases—if humane groups cannot sue on behalf of animals, judicial relief in some cases simply may not be available, since animals cannot sue on their own behalf, as the following note illustrates.

Canine's Personal Injury Claim Dismissed

In January of 1987, a federal court in New York dismissed a canine's damages claim for personal injuries. The plaintiff, Ari, is a fifteen-year-old dog of a Rochester, N.Y., family. Ari was left at the Tampa, Fla., airport during a stopover of a US Air flight to Rochester, allegedly due to airline mishandling. The family contacted the airline, and Ari was flown to Rochester the next day. The airline offered to return Ari's shipping fee. This offer was rejected by the family as inadequate. The family subsequently filed suit against the airline. In one count, Ari sought to recover for its own personal injuries.

Judge Michael Telesca dismissed Ari's claim due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Judge Telesca held that Ari did not have legal status to sue under the U.S. Constitution. Ar-

ticle III of the Constitution limits, in part, jurisdiction of the federal courts to controversies between "citizens" of different states. The Fourteenth Amendment defines "citizen" as all persons born or naturalized in the United States. Judge Telesca took judicial notice that Ari is not a person and, therefore, lacked legal status to sue in federal court, concluding that to find otherwise has "no support in law or common sense."

Since Judge Telesca was the author of a strikingly progressive opinion rendered last year in the hot-iron branding case (see the Summer 1986 *HSUS News*), Ari's case may represent the limits of judicial tolerance in issues involving animal standing.

Changes in Individual Charitable Contribution Deductions

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 enacted significant changes in the law for those who do volunteer work for charitable organizations. The act imposed a limitation on the deduction of unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the benefit of an organization. Generally, individuals who donate their services to a qualified organization may deduct unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses, such as travel, lodging, and meals. (The value of the actual services rendered, however, is not deductible.) To deduct unreimbursed expenses, the taxpayer *must* incur the costs en route or while away from home, for a minimum overnight period. However, no deduction for such travel expenses will be allowed "unless there is no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in such travel." The terms "significant element of personal pleasure," etc., were not clarified in the statute and await further definition in Internal Revenue Service regulations.

The Law Notes are compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.



TOGETHER FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Who better to carry this year's holiday greetings to friends, neighbors, and loved ones than our puppy and kitten, snuggled together against winter's chill? Our exclusive HSUS greeting card is now ready for ordering and sure to be a favorite with our members. Talented Massachusetts artist Katherine Neprud has captured the innocence and appeal of her two young subjects in a full-color card printed on uncoated stock.

Cards are 5" x 7." Inside is the message, "May the love and joy of this season be extended to all creatures, both great and small."

Each package of twenty-five cards and envelopes costs \$7; \$6 if you order four or more packages. Express your love for animals and commitment to their welfare by sending HSUS greeting cards to everyone on your list. It is a perfect way to begin the holiday season.

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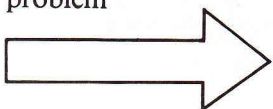
H. I. "Sonny" Bloch is host of "Living With Animals."



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